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DING.

SABBISON AND MNAPP. WM.LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

TERMS. Two Dollars per annum, always payable 1N

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

[From the Augusta Age.]

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION. Most of our readers are probably aware at a meeting of the friends of Universal postion has been called to assemble own in the course of the present We deem it our duty upon such an we accounte our day apon such an nity should not be answerable to the laws of ased opinion; whenever, or wherever their country? We have, unfortunately, in the purpose and design of whose which reaches them—let the legislature look to the amending of this; if the advocates of and the community in general, we and the community in general, we consider ourselves failing in our duty, willing to lay down their own lives and libctors of a public press, in not lend- erties for the purpose of freeing the slaves, the aid and assistance which our hum- let them act up to the principles which they ors could avail in the promotion of preach; a glorious opportunity of suffering designs; and, on the contrary, when- martyrdom in the cause of liberty is ready see an assemblage of men, whose sole at hand for them ;-let them, in their characis in our opinion, calculated to make a ters as missionaries, journey among the slaveand lasting inroad upon the bonds which | holding States, and there give circulation to city log ther, calculated to divide and their vile incendiary publications-their jourhe has which connect the North with ney in this life, we opine, would be but of short interposing a warning voice, and as thropical' doctrines here? silities would permit, endeavoring slaves, nor have we the wish or right to interant and avert the evil which we see fere with those who have. The plain, simple

on these principles, we are about to lay predominates among the prominent advocates mr readers what we deem the real of abolition; it is their thirst for filthy lucre is of the designs of the Society which that leads them on thus to advance the 'genand to assemble in our town. In the eral welfare.' Some men there are who will we say, that we of the North have lend their hand to any work, however dirty, at minterfere in the domestic concerns provided by those means they can obtain sub-South. By the Constitution of the sistence; and such men as these will generstates, the safety and preservation ally from their own choice select the most serty in Slaves is guarantied as much crooked and dishonest means of procuring a other species of property; this is part livelihood. They disguise their real purpose original contract under which the under the counterfeit intention of doing good consented to the Union of the States; to their fellow creatures, and thus by the assomed title of exercising a spirit of benevo-length portion of their property without ren-let Magna Charla of our liberties null as are ready to bow down at the very names no feet! So much then for the ex- of their idols, 'Liberty and Philanthropy. of Slavery; we found it with us when shedding crocodile tears over sufferings ted ourselves free and independent, which have existence only in their sickly and the terms of our Constitution, it is diseased imaginations, they endeavor to seduce the slave from his master. They have the slave from his master. They have circulated through every town in New-Eng-

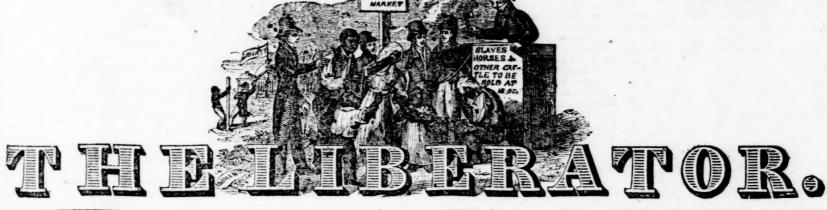
Slavery is an evil, a serious evil, we disposed to deny; the largest slave- have led the free blacks of New-England to s of the South will admit it, and they believe that they have equal if not superior larent its existence; but it is an evil advantages to the whites-have made them cannot be lopped off root and branch dissatisfied with their present conditionthe moment; it requires time; and and implanted the idea that their present state of subordination is incompatible with If by its own means, -gradually, to the free institutions of our country; they -but it will ultimately be its own have attacked the South in their most tender point-have endeavored to prove their want

soft that most valuable portion of title to that most valuable portion of title to that most valuable portion of their property guarantied to them by the laws of our country, thus exciting a jealousy in our he cruel, perhaps wantonly so, but brethren of the South towards us, and servre rare and seldom to be found, -and, ing, in a great measure, to widen the breach whole, we do not he sitate to say that which already exists through political differaddition and situation of the free blacks ences.

North generally, in point of health What if the unwarrantable proposition the North, generally, in point of health comfort, are inferior to the slaves of the should be widely disseminated throughout In most of the slaveholding States, the slaveholding States, that the slave was tis the policy and interest of the would not the consequences be immediate benefits of religious instruction; on low! the blood of the whites would be sacread, have in their possession copies of evil, are 'walking to and fro about the dispenses it likewise to the Slave. We, look on calmly in silence, and see the North cannot better their condition either endeavor to wrest from them their rights and or bodily, by making them free: their property? Is it not the duty of every of 'liberty' will not act upon them high-minded, honorable man to interpose and he: they, now, in their present state use all his efforts to avert this most wanton ge, enjoy as much of the 'charms' and uncalled for attack upon the rights of as the laboring classes of our com- his fellow countrymen? Look at the effects and we dare aver that if freedom was of Abolition! The negro colonies of Great them, the majority would not accept Britain have been set free, and the sons of y have become attached to their Africa are there permitted to walk abroad and would not thank any one for mag between them and the duty they by the talismanic touch of the genins of a masters. We frequently hear of "Universal Emancipation." The very first masters. We frequently hear of being offered to the Slave, and re- intelligence we receive of Negro Liberty is and why? for the plain simple reason, accompanied with the trifling draw-back of ey are well aware that their condition its transcendent blessedness-that martial not be bettered by the exchange; for law had been proclaimed—the military and the South to regulate their own in- in requisition-the negroes shot down-or conomy, permit them to enjoy the caught and whipped nearly to death-some

aly have the North a right to interfere | sort of liberty; the enjoyment of which we crtake to control the domestic policy should not think would be essential to the would say a few words concerning from the late consequences of 'immediate persons who under the assumed title emancipation, what is the duty of the South during the excitement created by these about and its precepts inculcate love, peace, as good will amongst the inhabitants of t are endeavoring to inculcate the pose upon their Slaves new restrictions in ple that the slaves of the South are in ects equal to their white brethren. rinciple can never be sustained,so constituted by nature as to abhor the amation of the different races; they can re commingle than fire with water :will the Ethiopean change his skin and ard his spots than the white and black will be seen associating together and enmutual intercourse. The barrier bethe two different races is as wide and as the vast ocean which separates the of the country of the one from that ther, and it is not in the power of raw together what God has thus put But we will not stop to inquire the blacks are an inferior race of ness; our purpose is with those who have aken in their hot-headed zeal thus to because we sincerely believe that no dual in a state of sanity, would, from

We have seen that Slavery is legal and fitutional, and we would ask if the con-



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1834.

ENGLAND.

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.]

and, their incendiary publications, and what

aset of men about to congregate to- this part of the country, no statute or law GEORGE THOMPSON vs. PETER BORTH-

also set forth the great principles upon which ty of refuting the charges which Mr. Borth-

We have no fact is, that it is the principle of self which it was calculated that 1500 souls must have been present. The platform, too, was crowdentrance of Mr. Thompson, a shout of applause burst from the assembly that lasted several minutes. Mr. Gray having been called to the chair, introduced Mr. Thompson to the meeting. * * *
Mr. T. then reviewed Slavery under the

Old and New Testament Dispensation, and severely commented upon a t of Mr. Borthwick's lecture, in which he dattempted to justify West India State, from the circumstance that men are 'com at with a price,' even the 'precious blood of Christ.' What!' exclaimed Mr. T. with great indignation, 'shall the great, and glorious, and fundamental doctrine of christianity, even the atonement of our Saviour, be made an argument in defence of so impious and diabolical an institution as that of Slavery? Alas! for Mr. Borthwick-he has, indeed, heard, to little purpose, the doctrines of the Cross explained in this church, of which he was once a member. Does he not know that 'the price' of which he speaks was paid down, not to buy men into Slavery, but to redeem them out of Slavery? (Tremendous cheering.) Does he not know that the gospel which he has libelled, is a gospel of good will, and that all who feel its power are in-troduced into 'the glorious liberty of the sons of God'? I recommend him to read with reverence and prayer the holy pages he has this day traduced; that his head and his heart may be purified from the clouds of ignorance, and the corruption of interest, by which they appear to be now misled. (Applause.) Mr. T. next took up the views of his opponent regarding the natural and abstract rights of man, and successfully demonstrated that his opponent had wholly misunderstood, or flagrantly misrepresented, certain passages which he had referred to in Save enjoys the civil and religious immu-in all respects equal to his master? Where the blacks so much out-number the whites, the is well fed and well the blacks so much out-number the whites. wick,' observed Mr. T., ' appears to have no anarchy and discord? Where the excitement would end, it is not in the power of
ment would end, it is not in the power of Ancient and modern, human and divine aury comforts of life; the Slaves, too, man to tell! Bloodshed must assuredly foldions they are compelled to attend rificed by means of the 'philanthropy' of a and pleads ilis sanction for a system of robcends to the throne of the ever-living God. services, and those who are able and miserable set of fanatics, who, like the father bery and wrong. He stands upon the ashes the living of God to the this juncture, is it the duty of the South to the living. He goes to the fountain of liberty who dispenses the word of God to the this juncture, is it the duty of the North of the dead, to vindicate the despotism of administers the bitter draught of Slavery. Oh! how would those great and noble men frown upon him, if, from their sepulchres, they come forth to vindicate their word which have been this day tortured into wickedness, to aid the cause of oppression! (Loud and long continued cheers.) equity and goodness of my God-I plead for the purity and unchangeableness of His law -I plead for the spotless honor and resplen-'redeemed, regenerated, and disenthralled dent glory of the gospel-I plead for that constitution which is the boast and honor of my native land-I plead for the rights, natural, absolute, and eternal, of my fellow-men -and I know that in behalf of the God whom you worship; and the Law which you revere: and the Gospel in which you exult : and the eason, then, should the north interfere? naval forces of the mother country were put Constitution under which you live; and the rights which to you, and to all men, are more and provideges granted them by the of them sent to the galleys—some of them not plead in vain against the focs of humandear than health, and wealth, and life: I shall stitution, and when they overstep the sallowed by that Constitution, then and into the mountains. This is a new-fashioned ity, and their most insidious and unblushing

> ling his heart, the victim of oppression says-Mr. Thompson .- We understand that this 'If I'm designed you lordling's slave, British emissary, who has been sent out from By NATURE'S law design'd. England to instruct our ignorance on the subject of Slavery, and an account of whose Why was an INDEPENDENT WISH reception at New-York we published in a former paper, is to attend the Anti-Slavery Convention in this town, in the pursuit of

his vocation. We also learn that Wm. Lloyd Garrison, aplish impossibilities; we say hot-headries, have been chosen Delegates from the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society; and demissions motives, advocate such prepos-

proportion as the fanatical excitement in the

North increases: and these advocates of

philanthropy' may be assured that every

part, and every pretended 'benevolent' in-

terference to seduce the slave from his

master, only serves to add a new rivet to

the chain which will hold the black still

ew movement of hypocritical zeal on their

f those who are endeavoring to uproot lecture privileges granted by the law, and Connecticut, have concurred with that of illegal? we would ask if those who of Massachusetts, in the appointment of the endeavoring to foment and excite rebel
27th of November as the day of religious on among a certain portion of our commu- thanksgiving the present year.

White Hart Ball-room, and let him act his the Fair to the other, they seemed barbapro-slavery drama with only Mr. Peter Borth- rians to each other. vick for an audience. (Loud laughter.) Thirdly. But that which did not a little WICK.

Should be again libel the profound BlackWe make the following extract from a stone, I trust he may be haunted by the ghost

Pilgrims set very light by all their wares:

Could not be reconciled. By which saying, highly interesting pamphlet, entitled, 'A full report of the proceedings at the meetings of Messrs. Thompson and Borthwick, at Dalkeith, on Friday, the 22d March, 1833. Glaspears to have imbibed, not the wisdom of the proceeding the property of the proceedings at the meetings of Messrs. Thompson and Borthwick, at Dalkeith, on Friday, the 22d March, 1833. Glaspears to have imbibed, not the wisdom of the proceeding the property of the property of the proceedings at the meetings of nounces sentiments so repugnant to the head and to the heart of him who were it. (Repeated to the proceedings at the meetings of that venerable lawyer's weight they cared not so much as to look upon them; may lord, had not fit they cared not so much as to look upon them; all our law of them.' Judge.

Turn away mine eyes from beholding vanappears to have imbibed, not the wisdom of the proceedings at the meetings of that venerable lawyer's weight they cared not so much as to look upon them; may lord, had not fit they called upon them; but they cared not so much as to look upon them; and if they called upon them to buy, they would put their fingers in their ears, and cry, and to the head and to the head and to the heart of him who were it. (Reported they cared not so much as to look upon them; and if they called upon them to buy, they are they cared not so much as to look upon them; and if they called upon them to buy, they are they cared not so much as to look upon them; and if they called upon them to buy, they are they cared not so much as to look upon them; and if they called upon them to buy, they are they cared not so much as to look upon them; and if they called upon them to buy, they are they cared not so much as to look upon them; and if they called upon them to buy, they are they cared not so much as to look upon them; and if they called upon them; and gow: 1833.' It will exhibit the manner in the wig, but to have got some of its antiqua- trade and traffic were in heaven. which Mr. Thompson was accustomed to ted powder into his eyes, which prevents Fourthly. One chanced mockingly, debate the question of British Colonial Slavery with his celebrated opponent, and will be set first the great winning many which is celebrated opponent, and will be set first the great winning many which is celebrated opponent, and will be set first the great winning many which is celebrated opponent, and will be set first the great winning many which is celebrated opponent, and will be set first the great winning many which is celebrated opponent, and will be set first the great winning many which is celebrated opponent, and will be set first the great winning many which is celebrated opponent, and will be set first the great winning many which is celebrated opponent, and will be set first the great winning many with the great winning many winning many winning many with the great winning many with the great winning many with the

of the ties which connect the every with the greatest Sold was blocked by the comes to discuss the question of Slavery with had brought against certain individuals to despise the men the more; some mockwho had brought against certain individuals to despise the men the more; some mockwho had written or spoken against the coning, some taunting, some speaking reproachhim look upon the prisoner; they also asked, o'clock, P. M., in the Rev. Mr. King's Chap-el. Every inch of space was occupied, and for deliverance from the despot's power; to great stir in the Fair; insomuch that all or-Britain he stretched out his hands. Let us der was confounded. Now was word pre- acquaintance with this man, nor do I desire ed with the friends of the cause, and on the not slumber in security at home, but make sently brought to the great one of the Fair: to have further knowledge of him: however, our blessings doubly ours, by imparting them who quickly came down and deputed some this I know that he is a very postilent felwide as the influence of our charity could of his most trusty friends to take those men low, from some discourse that the other day extend. Mr. Borthwick had talked of the into an examination, about whom the Fair I had with him in this town; for then, talk-rights of the slaveholder; but he (Mr. T.) was almost overturned. So the men were ing with him, I heard him say, 'that our rewould speak of the rights of God and of brought to examination; and they that sat ligion was naught, and such by which a man mankind; he would say, render unto all their due, tribute to whom tribute, honor to whom honor. But liberty and life could not be justly taken by man from man, nor be given by man himself to another. They were pigrims and strangers in the model of the could be which a man told there in such an unusual garb? The men told knows what necessarily thence will follow, to wit, that we still do worship in vain, are

> tion of God in the countenance of man, we they would buy,' they said, 'they would buy and have heard him speak things that ought should 'render unto God the things that are the truth.' God's.' (Great cheering.) His (Mr. T.'s)
>
> Opponent had spoken of the horrors of slavery in past ages: he (Mr. T.) did not deny
>
> the truth.
>
> But they that were appointed to examine noble prince Beelzebub, and hath spoke conthem, did not believe them to be any other temptibly of his honorable friends, whose than bedlams and mad, or else such as came the control of the first truth.
>
> But they that were appointed to examine noble prince Beelzebub, and hath spoke conthem, did not believe them to be any other temptibly of his honorable friends, whose than bedlams and mad, or else such as came them. He was prepared to admit that wars, and tumults, and insurrections, and massaTherefore they took them, and beat them,
>
> Oblight, the lord Luxurious, the lord Desire
> of Vain-Glory, my old lord Lechery, sir Havcres, had taken place in mixed communities and besineared them with dirt; and then put ing-Greedy, with all the rost of our nobility; of free and enslaved beings. But what was the plain inference from these admitted facts? Not that we should continue slavery, but abolish it forever. (Loud cheers.) Slavery had been the cause of these lamentable events, and would be the cause of others equally deplorable, if not extinguished. If, then the fair laughing still at all that befel them. But the men being patient, and not the fair laughing still at all that befel them. But the men being patient, and not the fair laughing still at all that befel them. But the men being patient, and not the fair laughing still at all that befel them. But the men being patient, and not such like vilifying terms, with many other rendering railing for railing, but contrariof free and enslaved beings. But what was them into the cage, that they might be made and he hath said, moreover, that if all men then, observed Mr. T., you would quench the torch lighted up by the incendiary—if you wise blessing; and giving good words for bespattered most of the gentry of our town. would stay the uplifted arm of a revengeful bad, and kindness for injuries done; some vassal-if you would preserve inviolate the men in the Fair, that were more observing honor and chastity of your sisters and wives in distant lands—if you would elevate and enno-check and blame the baser sort for their conble the mind of the negro-if you would bind tinual abuses done by them to the men. They gentlemen have witnessed against thee?' up the wounds of his afflicted spirit—if you therefore in angry manner let fly at them would hallow his home, and secure to him again, counting them as bad as the men in the free exercise of the affection which he bears his wife and children—if you would be made partateach him to love and bless you, as his deliv- kers of their misfortunes.' The others reerer-if you would bind him to you in bonds plied, 'That for aught they could see, the

limbs towards heaven, and supplicate its richest blessings on your head; then abolish at ce, effectually, and forever, the hateful, siastic cheering, which lasted for several

for the latter, a forest of palms appeared

one hand appeared in favor of the former:

good will amongst the inhabitants of the ried with great acclamation, and the meeting Is it in nature? No. She has fixed in our ings of the night.

alone our souls expand and grow; she has ordained that it shall be the only soil in which we can be nurtured to the full height and Pilgrim's Progress,' we were forcibly struck dignity of perfect men; and with her fire lighting up his eye, and her emotions kind-lighting up his eye, and her emotions are expected to the historian expect in this country.

Now these Pilgrims as I said, must needs go through the Fair. Well, so they did: but behold, even as they entered into the Fair, all the people in the Fair were moved, and the town itself, as it were, in a huboub about them; and that for several reasons

First. The Pilgrims were clothed with such kind of raiment as was diverse from the We have seen, too, that it is equally opposed people therefore of the Fair made a great gazing upon them: some said they were spirit of our constitution. (Cheers.) My fools; some, they were bedlams; and some,

by man from man, nor be given by man from man, nor be given by man himself to another. They were received at first from Get. Ad to God alone they should be rendered to their own country, which was heavenly Jethey should be rendered to the image and superscription of Casar upon the coin of the realm, we were enjoined to render unto Casar the things that are Casar the things that they were policy and that they were going to their own country, which was heavenly Jether the country, which was heavenly Jether the country, which was heavenly Jether that they had given no occasion to the men of the town, nor yet to the merchandisers, thus to abuse them and this is that which I have to say.

Then was Pickthank swern, and bidden to say what he knew in behalf of their lord the king, that which I have to say.

Then was Pickthank swern, and bidden to say what he knew in behalf of their lord the king, the country that they were going to the country, which was heavenly Jether the country, which was heavenly Jether the country, which was heavenly Jether the country that they had given no occasion to the more than the country that they had given no occasion to the country that they had given no occasion to the country that they had given no occasion to the count

of closest amity and gratitude—if you would build again the demolished temples of your God—if you would gather the scattered sheep of your Saviour's flock—if you would worthy to be put into the cage, yes, and pil. but this, 'that what rule or laws, or custom,

example and terror to others, lest any should The above is a very faint and imperfect speak in their behalf or join themselves unto

But Christian and Faithful behaved themselves yet more wisely, and received the ignominy and shame that was cast upon them, won to their side (though but few in commediate Emancipation? to the vote. Only greater rage; insomuch, that they concluded the death of these two men. Wherefore they threatened, that neither cage nor irons

> with them. So they put them in, and made was an act made in the days of Pharach the their feet fast in the stocks.

disposed of.

they brought them forth to their trial, in orenemies, and arraigned. The judge's name was lord Hategood: their indictment was one and the same in substance, though somewhat varying in form; the contents whereof were these:

'Then went the jury out; whose names were Mr. Blindman, Mr. No-good, Mr. Malice, Mr. Love-lust, Mr. Liveloose, Mr. Heady,

ers of, their trade: that they had made com- Cruelty, Mr. Hate-light, and Mr. Implacable; motions and divisions in the town, and had who every one gave in his private verdict won a party to their own most dangerous against him among themselves, and afteropinions, in contempt of the law of their wards unanimously concluded to bring him

I make none, being myself a man of peace: the parties that were won to us, were won by beholding our truth and innocence; and they are only turned from the worse to the better. And as to the king you talk of, since he is Beelzebub, the enemy of our Lord, I defy him and all his angels.'

Then proclamation was made, 'That they that had aught to say for their lord the king, against the prisoner at the bar, should forthwith appear, and give in their evidence.' So there came in three witnesses, to wit, Enry, Superstition and Pickthank. They were then asked, if they knew the prisoner at the bar; and what they had to say for their lord the king against him?

Then stood forth Enry, and said to this effect: 'My lord, I have known this man a long time, and will attest upon my oath before this honorable bench, that he is-

Judge. Hold-Give him his oath. So they sware him: then he said, 'My lord, this man, notwithstanding his plausible name, is one of the vilest men in our country: he neither regardeth prince nor people, law nor custom; but doth all that he can to possess all men with certain of his disloyal notions, which he in the general calls principles of faith and holiness : and in particular, I heard him once myself affirm, that Christianity and the customs of our town of my lord, he doth, at once, not only condemn all our laudable doings, but us in the doing

Judge. Hast thou any more to say?

Enry. My lord, I could say much more, only I would not be fedious to the court. Yet, if need be, when the other gentlemen have given in their evidence, rather than any thing shall be wanting that will despatch him, I will enlarge my testimony against him.

So he was bidden to stand by.

Superstition. My lord, I have no great

sar's;' beholding the image and superscrip- was for that when one asked them 'what all, this fellow I have known of a long time, not to be spoke; for he hath railed on our

When this Pickthank had told his tale, the udge directed his speech to the prisoner at the bar, saying, 'Thou renegade, heretic, and traitor, hast thou heard what these honest Faithful. May I speak a few words in my

own defence?

Judge. Sirrah, sirrah, thou deservest to live no longer, but to be slain immediately upon the place; yet that all men may see our gentleness towards thee, let us hear what

shield the ministers of Christ from fiery per- lory too, than were the men that they had or people, were flat against the word of God, secution—if you would prevent the descera- abused.' Thus, after diverse words had passed on I have said amiss in this, convince me of my both sides, (the men behaving themselves all error, and I am ready here before you to the unhappy slave, redeem your country from the while very wisely and soberly before make my recantation .- 2. As to the second, isgrace, and cause the sable worshipper of our common Father, to stretch out his free mbs towards heaven, and supplicate its rich-tost blessings on your head; then abolish at their examiners again, and there charged of the second, and his charge against me, I said only this; that is the worship of God, there is required a divine faith withbeing guilty of the late hubbub that had out a divine revelation of the will of God: glorious, pernicious, and diabolical system been in the Fair. So they beat them piti- therefore, whatever is thrust into the worship British Colonial Slavery. (The most enfully; and hanged irons upon them, and led of God, that is not agreeable to divine revethem in chains up and down the Fair, for an lation, can be done by a human faith, which faith will not be profitable to eternal life.'-3. As to what Mr. Pickthank hath said, I said,

(avoiding terms, as that I am said to rail, and the like,) ' that the prince of this town, with all the rabblement his attendants, by this gentleman named, are more fit for being in hell, than in this town and country.' And so the Lord have mercy upon me!

Ther the judge called to the jury, (who the Fair. This put the other party yet into all this while stood to hear and observe:) Gentlemen of the jury, you see this man, about whom so great an uproar bath been made in this town; you have also heard what midst shouts of victory and exultation.

Mr. Thompson signified his intention of die for the abuse they had done, and for deargainst him; also you have heard his reply and confession: it lieth now in your breasts siting Dalkeith again, and in the mean time luding the men of the Fair.

Then were they remanded to the cage and confession: it lieth now in your breasts to hang him or save his life; but yet I think mest to instruct you into our law. There again, until further order should be taken Great, servant to our prince, that, lest those Here therefore they called again to mind of a contrary religion should multiply and what they had heard from their faithful friend Evangelist; and were the more confirmed bethrown into the river. There was also an in their ways and sufferings by what he told them would happen to them. They also Great, another of his servants, that whosenow comforted each other, that whose lot it ever would not fall down and wership his was to suffer, even he should have the best on it: therefore each man secretly wished furnace. There was also an act made in the that he might have that preferment: but days of Darius, that whose for some time committing themselves to the all-wise dispo- called upon any God but him, should be cast they were, until they should be otherwise thought (which is not to be borne,) but also in word and deed: which must therefore needs be intolerable.—For that of Pharach, Then, a convenient time being appointed, his law was made upon a supposition to preder to their condemnation. When the time vent mischief, no crime being yet apparent: but here is a crime apparent. For the secenemies, and arraigned. The judge's name ond and third, you see he disputeth against

'That they were enemies to, and disturb- Mr. High-mind, Mr. Enmity. Mr. Liar, Mr.

In looking over Bunyan's inimitable work.

Slavery, then, is not the institution of nature. raiment of any that traded in that Fair. The

lupon the consistency of slavery with those laws. If I have shown you that those laws condemn it, he has lost his cause; and should he again insult your town by making it the scene of a second exhibition, I trust you will save him in unparticipated possession of the law of their appared, so they did likewise at their speech:

Then Faithful began to answer, 'That he had only set himself against that which had set itself against Him that is higher than the leave him in unparticipated possession of the law of their appared, so they did likewise at their speech:

Then Faithful began to answer, 'That he had only set himself against that which had set itself against Him that is higher than the law of their appared, so they did likewise at their speech:

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Then Faithful began to answer, 'That he had only set himself against that which had only set himself against Him that is higher than the law of their appared, so the law of their appared to the law of their appared to the law of their appared to the law of their appared t

E'er planted in my mind? If not, why am I subject to His eruelty and seorn? And why has man the will and power

To make his fellow mourn?

advocate. (Tremendous applause.) Where

ble? No. Its laws prohibit it. Its threat-

author is revealed against it. Its promises

and its provisions invite to life and liberty.

earth. Where is our warrant for Slavery ?

bosom a restless desire after liberty; she

nerves our arm to fight the battles of liberty

she has made liberty the atmosphere in which

is our warrant for Slavery?

comfort of any individual. Judging then enings denounce it. The wrath of its great

(Great cheering.)

to the laws of nations, and to the genius and opponent made his whole question to hinge they were outlandish men.
upon the consistency of slavery with those Secondly. And as they wondered at their

secution-if you would prevent the desecra- abused.' tion of the Sabbath-if, in a word, you would honor God, compassionate the miseries of

outline of Mr. Thompson's splendid and trithem. uphant address, which occupied upwards of two hours in the delivery, and was listened to throughout with a closeness of attention, intensity of feeling, and degree of en- with so much meekness and patience, that it thusiasm, which we have seldom if ever witnessed before. At the conclusion, Mr. parison with the rest) several of the men in hompson put the question of 'Gradual or

cussion of the merits of the question :- a challenge, which, we believe, Mr. Borthwick will not have the courage to accept.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Thompson, for is most able and eloquent Lecture, was cardeparted, highly delighted with the proceed-

ice,) for I hate the very looks of him. Then said Mr. Love-lust, Mr. Livitooss, for in the lesson Daily Advertiser.]

African race among us, and for spreading the said Mr. Love-lust, Mr. Livitooss, for its lesson of civilization and the everiasting postent the internor of Africa.

They therefore he where where he was, the where he was, and the head of the head of the head of the most reported him according to the most craft. And so the most reported him there he where he was, and the head of t

[From the Cincinnati Journal.] OF LANE SEMINARY.

The Trustees of Lane Seminary having recently passed certain rules and orders ministration of the same—the faculty make the following declaration of their understanding of the children of ing of the above-mentioned regulations, and of the manner in which they will be admin-

1. We see nothing in these regulations I. We see nothing in these regulations which is not common law in all well-regulated institutions, since they merely committed institutions, since they merely committee institutions, since they merely committee institutions, since they merely committee institutions are sufficiently since the since t

(Signed) LYMAN BEECHER,

THOMAS J. BIGGS,

excluding those now living from the operation of the beevelent principle above commended. They believe there may be at the present time many slaves belonging to members of the Presbyterian communion, whose to situations would be greatly improved by comancipation; and that many others, espectially of the children and youth, might be prepared for freedom by the use of reasonable efforts on the part of their masters. But it shifted to provide by recorded to assert openly, that New-England semination of the Bill of Rights, a national sistent with the Bill of Rights, a national of the sons wishing to sell will do well to give us a call, as we are permanently settled in this sons wishing to sell will do well to give us a call, as we are permanently settled in this call, as we are permanently settled in this different to assert openly, that New-England semination of the beautiful to assert openly, that New-England semination of the subject and were fully aware that they possess the constitutional right to control them, the free States would not tolorate and profession. We can at all times be found at the thorough the control them, the free States would not tolorate of the We can at all times be found at the ton. We can at all times be found at the was argued, from the known to white sin all the land of the Pilgrims, and the Slave Trade in the District of Countrol them, the free States would not tolorate. We can at all times be found at the thorough the was a summer of the known to white sin all the land of the Pilgrims, and the Slave Trade in the Bill of Rights, a national call, as we are permanently settled in this that they possess the constitutional right to control them, the facts on the subject and were fully aware that the control them, the facts on the subject and were fully aware that the control them, the facts on the subject and were fully aware that the control of Control them, the facts on the subject and were fully aware that the control of the states of Control them, the facts on the subject and were ful

pointed, to consist of an equal number of cation.

not presumed in the providence of God for doing a signal service of patriotism to our common country, an act of justice to the unfortunate of personner. New-Orleans Advertiser, of Oct. 14. liable to be arrested, imprisoned, and sold permitted to come within the District, and when we plead to them, that our peculiar guments.—Zion's Adverate.

with their swords; and, last of all, they burnt with their swords; and, last of all, they burnt him to ashes at the stake. Thus came Faith-Bell, J. Harriott, Sam'l Wellace, A. Camer-Having permitted yourself to be nomina-

ument as amended be published in the Wes- which we have reason to know, will require tern Luminary, and that it be recommended the attention of the next Congress of the which have already been published, and com-mitted to the faculty the exposition and ad-same to the congregation in which he labors, candidate for a public station, to pledge only presumed, but predetermined. If not

From the Christian Register.1 The following is from the last week's Recorder.

usages of all kindred institutions.

4. In respect to the two orders passed by the Trustees, we regard the dissolution of he meant mischief. On a closer examinathe two societies as called for by the neces- tion the drift of the article appears to be to sities of the case: and the second order we cast the imputation of gross ignorance or unregard as simply vesting the executive comfairness upon the said Trustees, basing that mittee with trustee powers in certain cases, imputation upon the assumption that colored and not intended to interfere with the appro- youth are now freely admitted into the priate duties of the faculty or the rights of schools, academies and colleges of New Hampshire, and of New-England generally ; and that in fact no difference is made at any of our institutions of learning on account of

Presbyteries, church sessions, and people foregoing extract be untrue, then the Editor at the last session of Congress, one of which under their care, to commence immediate of the Recorder is justified in his remarks; contained upwards of two thousand names, preparation for the termination of slavery but if it be true he must be condemned. We -mostly of Citizens of Massachusetts, earnexist with the present generation; and the future offspring of our slaves may be free.

In recommending that commending the commending the commending that commending the commending among us ;-so that this evil may cease to leave the public to judge; and we leave the estly praying for the entire abolition of Slaverick with the present state of the rest with the rest with the rest with the present state of the rest with the rest with

For the purpose of promoting harmony come acquainted with it in all its details by just, is but to describe them as adequate to Resolve, That a committee of ten be ap- colored men, without any reserve or qualifi- teaches that some men are created wholly

they lanced his flesh with knives; after that, Cole, S. Y. Garrison, Ch. Philips, Geo. Poage, they stoned him stones, then pricked him with their swords; and, last of all, they burnt his teaches at least of the pricked him with their swords; and, last of all, they burnt his teaches at least of the pricked him with their swords; and, last of all, they burnt him teaches at least of the pricked him with the honor and welfare; of our country. Bell, J. Harriott, Sam'l Wallace, A. Cameron, Thos. Smith, Jas. Caldwell.—8.

Non Liquets.—Thos. Cleland, Sam'l Lynn,
N. A. Thompson, S. V. Marshall, J. Eggen,
J. Bem's, Rob't liamilton.—7. DECLARATION OF THE FACULTY

J. Bemiss, Rob't Hamilton.—7.

OF LANE SEMINARY.

On motion, Resolved, That the whole docto each paster and stated supply, to read the United States. We do not ask you, while a the slavery of the unfortunate man is not yourself to any detailed course of measures, already a slave, he is to be made one, to pay -but we presume that no gentleman, for the United States for the expense of having whose character we entertain so unfeigned suspected him. And this is the employment respect as we do for yours, would wish to of officers of this Republic, whose salaries avoid a candid avowal of his sentiments, on all of us, and this unhappy individual himany political and moral question, having im- self, who is now, in all probability, languishportant practical bearings, when asked by ing in hopeless bondage, have contributed

Throwas J. Broos,
Lane Seniarry, Oct. IT, 183.

At a meeting of the Recentive Committee the above paper, exhibiting the exposable that state that some the above paper, exhibiting the exposed to the board of trustees; which was resolved, that the south the above paper, exhibiting the exposed to the board of trustees; which was resolved, that the south the above paper, exhibiting the exposed to the committee fully concur in the same, as a concerned to spitch of the very south of the state to the above paper, exhibiting the exposed to the committee of the board of trustees; address, not even that particular the committee of the board of trustees; address, not even that particular the committee of the board of trustees; address, not even that particular the committee of the board of trustees; address, and considered the state to the construction of the board of trustees; address, and considered the state of the state o In recommending that emancipation be press, who insinuates, what he is afraid or eration in the Legislature of Vermont, de-

emancipation; and that many others, espectively the children and youth, might be prepared for freedom by the use of reasonable efforts on the part of their masters. But it is difficult to provide by general rules for such individual cases, and this Synod think it best to leave them to the operation of the consciences of Christian law of love on the consciences of men.

Was not the Editor of the Recorder, when he wrote the above paragraph aware that a bublic meeting had been held by a portion of the town where the Noyes Academy is situated, and resolutions adopted and speeches the ten miles and this Synod think is best to leave them to the operation of the consciences of Christian law of love on the consciences of men. For the purpose of promoting narmony and concert of action on this important subject, the Synod do concert of action on this important subject. JUSTITIA. for the convenience of others, and, conseministers and elders, whose business it shall be to digest and prepare a plan for the moral and religious instruction of our slaves, and religious instruction of our slaves, and for their future emancipation, and to report for their future emancipation, and to report such plan to the several Presbyteries within the bounds of this Synod, for their consideration and appropriation and propriation and appropriation appropriation and appropriation and appropriation appropriation and appropriation appropriation and appropriation appropriation and appropriation and appropriation appropriation appropriation quently, that such an one has no right to the the bounds of this Synod, for their consideration and approval.

Resolved further, That this Synod have unabated confidence in the scheme of African Colonization, and hope of its great useful.

Nas condemned to be nang yesterday after-posterities. It is inconvenient, within our present limits, even to enumerate the confinement until they have completed their numbers. They are then turned out in our streets, and exposed to present the consideration of the colonization, and hope of its great useful.

Nas condemned to be nang yesterday after-posterities. It is inconvenient, within our present limits, even to enumerate place of confinement until they have completed their numbers. They are then turned out in our streets, and exposed to give the consideration of the consideration o unabated confidence in the scheme of African the criminal was a free man, and consequent. They are then turned quire what that experiment can be expected out in our streets, and exposed to view, loaded to prove. Can it be successful, or even described to prove. Can it be successful, or even desc

man, are hereby requested to come forward. prove him, and take him away, or he will be sold for his prison and other expenses, as the law directs. JAMES WILLIAMS, Keeper of the Prison of Washington law directs.

County, District of Columbia. For ALEX. HUNTER, M. D. C.

It appears from this advertisement, that

the windo management of the internal concerns of the Sommary to the discretion in the windown and programment of the internal concerns of the Sommary to the discretion in the windown and the constraint with the wales of a large major and the country of the windown and the constraint of the control of the country of the windown and the transverse of the Sommary and the wales of the large major and the country of the wales of the large major and the large major an The subjects to which we would invite the National Government, mere goods and by these acknowledged violations of right. prison, thus used in the domestic slave trade, growing out of this traffic within the Dis-Measures are in train to lay the facts on the facts of the facts on the facts of the facts on the facts of th propriate effects, in exciting and strength- screws,-the separation of parents and chil- to prove their freedom. propriate effects, in exciting and strength-ening their determination to redress in a constitutional and peaceful manner, the gross abuses, for which we are all equally ship,—they and their Representatives will, of both sexes, from eight to twenty-five receiong, be made aware. We know and years old, contained in the public prints of the number of Slaves in the District of color. This assumption is the whole basis | The number of Staves in the District of can prove these things by incontestine au-

Alexandria, May 28.

the recommending that emancipation be universally extended to all slaves hereafter born, this Synod would not be understood as a large or reason in the Legislature of vermion, the legislature of vermion in the legislature of vermion in the legislature of vermion, the legislature of vermion in the legislature of vermi

sentment, made by the grand jury, at Alexandria, in 1802.

'January Term, 1802.

with manacled captives, sometimes even on the Sabbath, could not fail to shock the feelings of all humane persons; that it was repugnant to the spirit of our political institutions and the rights of man, and he believed was calculated to impair the public morals, by familiarizing scenes of cruelty to the minds of

Since the periods of the above presentment and charge, no melioration has taken place in the slave laws of the District. Public sales of slaves by auction, are as common as ever,-but the dreadful spectacle of human beings handcuffed in couples, and chain-ed together in droves of twenty or thirty each, and the sound of their cries and groans, -have become so offensive to the inhabitants of Washington, that it is now usual, for these processions of captives to leave the city, late on Saturday nights.

In a preamble to resolutions offered by Mr. Miner to the House of Representatives, Jan-

'Free persons of color coming into the THOMAS R. SEWALL, in Congress; and it is believed to be impossible they should produce any but their apsules, the chains, the gags, the thumb-

the city, under the notice of congress, indi-

safe and beneficial termination, is sinful, feel it their duty earnestly to recommend to all if the statement of a fact contained in the by lapse of time, and to prevent the owners that I should not be unmindful of the great

we even in the metropolis of our country living by the principles for which they were willing to die? What is the chief glory of 'We, the grand jury for the body of the a free country, but that there the laws govcounty of Alexandria, in the District of Co- ern and not men? What is the value of re-United States into this District, for the pur- example carries with it? In reducing to pose of purchasing slaves, where they exhibit to our view a scene of wretchedness liberty and equal laws, for which all the na-

reports at large on the subject, this direction given to the petitions is understood to be equivalent to their rejection. The represen tatives of the free states should not suffer any course to be taken on this subject, which might argue in them, or their constituent either timidity or indifference in the cause of the oppressed.

We ask you, Sir, to aid us in this cause and we should be gratified to know that you will use your endeavors in the National Counsels, if your fellow citizens shall call you to them, to procure for this subject a full and deliberate investigation. We ask of you, if you should be elected as a Reprecentative from Massachusetts, that you would lend your vote and the weight of your official and personal character, to remove slavery and the slave trade forever from the capital of the nation, and we would now, most respectfully inquire, whether you are or are not favorably disposed to the early

JOHN S. WILLIAMS, JOHN GULLIVER, CHAS. T. HILDRETH, FRANCIS JACKSON.

To Abbott Lawrence, Esq.

BOSTON, October 31st, 1834. GENTLEMEN-I have the honor to acknow dge the receipt of your letter of the 281 cliciting from me an expression of opin upon the subject of Slavery, and the Slav Prade, in the District of Columbia.

tinguished honor which is conferred upon the It is believed that if the people of the individual who represents one of the mes I pray you to accept my thanks for you

expressions of respect for my character, at sincerely hope I may do nothing here, elsowhere, which may tend to diminish it, Remain Gentlemen, most respectfully,

Your faithful and obedient servant, ABBOTT LAWRENCE

To the Rev. E. M. P. Wells-James Loring S. E. Sewall, Ellis Gray Loring, A. Brok son Alcott, John S. Williams, Charles Hildreth, Thomas R. Sewall, D. L. Child T. Bulfinch, S. G. Shipley, Drury Fall banks, Edwin Pronk, John Gulliver, and Francis Jackson, Esq'rs.

The Augusta Age states, that a speech

hristian M roduced by While we and Tracts aught not to of our own ! who are ext orld; are God, even if ought at lea feelings in man beings sold, is abs criminal, ar liately abar the present ocal declars 2. Reso with the

SYMPA The annu

who are no lege of read and prudent country from in all the pi 4. Reso ebstain enti abusive epi and particul nate measu wrong, and the commor

COM MR. GARRIS Dear Sir . last paper, t of the arbitr Trustees. I intelligent ch ishing that su protestants in

very Inquisiti when the gre will put thing decrees to b am sure, the

Mr. Blood, imously pa believed, m

never be pa existing circ strong arm o of the Semin generally, an FRIEND (

under the par pist, Gerrit S onist, yet he friend is Gerr not with the

who will go great work school is plea fications for ability. We a good comu cerely hope i prepared for called in thi excellent tead of the White the talents, le Smith liberal the above n quired to wo eing abunda

lowed, and n ed by experie body and mis

course of stu many advant study. Ever to sign a p drinks, inclu-ery form. opinions on (liberally supcomfortable. of January; embrace this knowledge is we should be of increasing

wanted.

You will Colonization A year ago, town. But t ing Anti-Sla nembers sor ble citizens proaching, w the oppresse slave shall si On the 14d Oneida Insti sermons on thave a faith

discourses v Ephesians —
colonization
and sent fro
low. He n
flected for
mization ten

ment forbids our interrelations of the slave e justify our apathy, that no such difficuljustice to the twentyare under the ex-American Congress, permitted more than ice the District of Co. e United States withnent towards the abon of slavery, and with omestic slave trade sanction or neglect. le, 'living down the f our institutions.

ons, which have been on the subject of slae at the seat of govariably received with has been to refer on the District of Co mmittee seldom even subject, this direction is understood to be ction. The represenes should not suffer on this subject, which or their constituents, ference in the cause

aid us in this cause, fied to know that you ors in the National w citizens shall call e for this subject a estigation. We ask e elected as a Repre usetts, that you would weight of your officter, to remove slade forever from the and we would now,

re, whether you are

isposed to the early congress on the sube importance of the ween the two great we should be unwil-ne elections any new estion is not only, nor political expediency. that it is the greatest w is, or that ever has people of this counuse them of having naturely to its consid upon us at home and can no longer forget reminded that, if we matter, we are doing In these circumstan defer action on this convenient season, er come. Is it, or is

oo late so it can never reat respect, ellow citizens, D. L. CHILD, P. BULFINCH, S. G. SHIPLEY, DRURY FAIRBANKS, JOHN GULLIVER. FRANCIS JACKSON.

it and wrong? If it

October 31st, 1834. the honor to acknowlir letter of the 28th, xpression of opinion very, and the Slave f Columbia. of Slavery, and the

ients are I believe in wn, and a vast pron of this State. avery is the greatest ever been presented ountry; and ess important in a pont those gentlemen

ter addressed to me,

leasure of a persona ubt I shall give this led to act) a careful ould do from the im gs, and the great imas well as from duty ose zeal in the cause ompted them to adresting question. resented to the Elec tout any interest have effect that object. ce, nor do I seek uld be elected to rep ongress, it must be of those, who have y integrity and judginto the Councils o

ich may be presentthe justice to believe nindful of the great d rest, nor of the disis conferred upon the nts one of the most intelligent Districts my thanks for you

d and untrammelled

for my character, and do nothing here, of end to diminish it, and most respectfully, dobedient servant, TT LAWRENCE Vells-James Loring, ray Loring, A. Bron-

Villiams, Charles T Sewall, D. L. Child, Shipley, Drury Fair-John Gulliver, and rs.

ates, that a speech by needay evening, proent in the place, and noon a 'meeting d a committee co ge, Allen Lamban klin Gage, and Wm nted to call upon the nest him to withdraw , and tell him that he gain to enter the Con-

e gentlemen should ient to suffer their such a purpose. It IMPATHY FOR THE SLAVES. We copy them from the ciety. Yours, most respectfully,

The resolutions were in-

we are aiming to circulate Bibles

pulation are not allowed to re-

nding it to all the rest of the

not allowed to read the word of

they possessed it; and that we

new of their oppressed and de-

d. That the act of holding hu-

as property, to be bought and lotely unjustifiable and highly

ought, therefore, to be imme-

time demands a full and unequiv-

ved, That we sympathize deep-

two millions of our countrymen

t only thus enslaved, but exten-

entirely deprived of the priviading the word of God, and cover-

nd Christian privileges.

the guilt, disgrace and danger

ding; and to raise up our oppres-

ren of color to a full participation

privileges, both civil and religious,

Resolved, That those who agree in

timents above expressed ought to

epithets, all unjust criminations and

sian treatment of their fellow citizens,

ricularly of one another, on account

ference of opinion respecting subordi-

and do greatly disgrace and hinder

because all such things are

utions were supported by Rev.

and Rev. Mr. Thurston, and anan-

assed. An earnest prayer was

offered for the slaves, in which all, it is red, most cordially and heartily joined.

or Sir - I learn, through the columns of your

paper, that most of the students of the Lane

are are leaving that institution, in consequence

he arb rary and unjustifiable measures of the

1 admire the spirit of those young men.

have done right, and will be sustained by ar

geal christian public. It is absolutely aston-

that such illiberal, tyrannical, and abomina-

ats in the 19th century !

could ever have originated with decent

larkest age of the Catholic Church - of the

great and good Dr. Beecher gets back, he

ings to rights, and cause those infamous

a he recalled or abrogated; otherwise I

sure, there is an end to Lane Seminary. All

y for the institution must be entirely cut off

ich have been subscribed for its benefit will

le paid. As one of the subscribers to said

am certain I would never pay a cent, under

areumstances, unless compelled by the

gun of law. I consider the whole character

Seminary changed : from being an object of

seed regard, it has become one of disgust and

rence. Have no doubt it will be so regarded

Peterboro', N. Y., Oct. 28, 1834.

sp Granisos - Knowing the interest von

all that concerns the people of color, we

wanted a few lines to give you some idea

stration. You are aware a Manual Labor

a has been established here for Colored Youth,

the patronage of the well known philanthro-

eather the spirit of an abo

the man of color has a sincere friend, that

Gerrit Smith. He has established the school

th the view to raise up statesmen, but a use-

of public-spirited and pious young men.

ork of meral reform. The situation of the

pleasant, healthy and retired. The quali-

mmon or classical education, and we sin-

red for any situation to which they may be

ents, learning and piety required for such a

liberally supplies us with stationary, books,

is heartily devoted to our cause. Mr.

many young men will leave the school

admission are good morals and respect-

go forth and take an active part in the

eally, and especially in the city of

of liberal and enlightened men, and the

tion itself. I am strongly in hopes, that

They are worthy

BOSTON

COMMUNICATIONS.

LANE SEMINARY.

tirely from all harsh speeches, all

rkness in this land of boast-

ion of this doctrine.

express our sentiments and

waste places at home, it College, and sent to George Thompson, Esq. during

he forgotten that a vast portion his recent visit to that place. WATERVILLE COLLEGE, Oct. 18, 1834. neity from the hands of those MR. THOMPSON:

Sin - I have the honor of being one of the many ested in the cause you advocate.

cause of philanthropy in tones which shall alarm evloned; and that the aspect of nished escutcheon of my country's glory. I expect or Greeks, or of those to see it removed. Bright lights are blazing out amid the horrid gloom of iniquity, and are revealing o a waking continent the enormity of her guilt. shall be strown on the last winds of desolateness. measures tending to deliver our

and love, and it will burn on eternally. strength and your own! The shield of Omnipotence is over you; your habiliments are truth and justice, and there is not a weapon in hell's armory that can hurt you. Young, warm and plighted hearts here will remember and pray for you. Let it cheer you among strangers, that Americans can feel for, and and proper. The voice even of so inconsiderable a

READ IT. Written in Mrs. Child's . Oasis,' presented to a

friend. BY J. H. LE ROY. Read, read it! for the sake of him Whose hand has traced this line; Read read it! though you ne'er again Look on a gift of mine.

Read, read it! this is all the boon I ask of thee to-day : Sec! here is stern reality, Told in a poet's lay.

Romance has from her visions woke, And with her magic pen, Wrote here a faithful tale of truth, To startle bearded men.

And from his home above, Brought all his choicest gems to deck This offering of love.

Genius has breathed his spirit here.

Here is the plea of woman for The wronged and the oppressed; Here cries are echoed, that may well Dismay the mail-clad breast.

Here the deep curse the slaver breathes, Comes o'er the restless sea, Mingling with deeds we may not speak,

Darkly and fearfully! Here WILBERFORCE has sign and seal Of condemnation set, Upon the very front and brow

Of error and deceit. Here woman's charity and love, And woman's fortitude, Go calmly on in duty's path, Where doubting manhood stood.

Here is the fearful cry of one, Heart-stricken in his chain, As burning thoughts of other days Fall on his maddened brain.

y a art has tried its utmost skill And failed: and yet the failure seems Mere fancy's fabled song.

Light for the blind ! from every page T is streaming brightly out, And all who will, may know the truth, d some MEST W

Read, read it! this is still my song, This my petition still: Read, read it! ponder well its thoughts,-

BOSTONS

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1834.

REMOVAL.

The office of the Liberator is removed In this or any other country. We have an from Merchants' Hall to No. 31, Cornhill, 3d Whiteshoro' Academy, who, besides having B. Muzzey.

KENNEBEC JOURNAL.

these named expenditures, the student is re- the Maine Anti-Slavery Convention, which it had the wark four hours daily on the farm, there the fairness and liberality to insert entire. It is writabundance of land connected with the school. ten in a complacent spirit, and with a comfortable is therefore a little out of his latitude.' No, the erthe is very plain. Neither tea nor coffee al- estimate of editorial sagacity and foresight. That ror is on the part of the Journal. It is literally true, and meat but once a day. We are convinc- portion of it which rebukes the Age for its impotent that we have no slaves among us - but may not experience, that plain food is better for both assault upon Mr. Thompson, we published in our the condemnatory interrogation of Cowper be justly d mind, particularly when going through a found, and manual labor certainly has found and manual labor certainly has correct manual labor certainly has considered manual labor certainly has number. The editor says that the 'air of substantial construction of savery throughout our land. And as very throughout our land. And as very throughout our land. And as went of such that their professed hostility to slavery, and their desire to see it abolished. We have no slaves in Maine, none in New-Hampston in Massachusetts; but we have slaves in Maine, none in New-Hampston in Massachusetts; but we have slaves in Maine, none in New-Hampston in Massachusetts; but we have slaves in the District of Columbia — we would not an air, with a lab their desire to see it abolished. We have no slaves in Maine, none in New-Hampston in Massachusetts; but we have slaves in the minds of men.' [To root out an air, with their professed hostility to slavery, and their desire to see it abolished. Curristantly in the colones and periodic and the minds of men.' [To root out an air, we have no slaves in Maine, none in New-Hampston in Massachusetts; but we have slaves in the District of Columbia — we have slaves in the terri and mind, particularly when going through a last number. The editor says that the air of su- put to us? e of wady - and manual labor certainly has periority' which every white man affects over the We have no slaves at home - then selvy abroad? divantages over the old system of constant colored race, 'may be neither philosophical nor just,' We have no slaves in Maine, none in New-Hamp-Every one who enters the school is required but, he apprehends, 'it will be no easy task to root shire, none in Massachusetts; but we have slaves a a pledge to abstain from all intexicating it out from the minds of men.' [To root out an air, and a slave trade in the District of Columbia - we including eider and beer, and tobacco in every many was at the start of the start o cally supplied with anti-slavery and other publi- therefore they have gone to it with a zeal and deter-In fact, no expense is spared to make us mination proportionate to the difficulty of its executable. The next term commences on the first tion. 'But they declare their design [is] not to languary; and we trust our colored brethren will amalgamate the white and black races of men by slaves, but of slave masters, slave traders, and slave The this favorable opportunity. The light of intermarriages. The races will then be kept distinct drivers. Now, as long as we of New-England are intermatriages. Increase with the seems to us, is engaged in man-stealing, in plundering the poor and and strongly marked,' &c. This, it seems to us, is build be zealous to improve every opportunity a singular and most illogical inference. The design needy, in buying and selling mortal bodies and treasing our information. The time has arrive of abolitionists is, not to regulate matrimonial con- deathless souls - it will be preposterous and impudubin calculate, zeal and public spirit are much nexions, (which they cannot do, any more than they dent in us to call upon southern men to be honest can govern the tides of the sea,) but to emancipate and humane, and to let the oppressed go free. will no doubt be pleased to learn that the human beings from a beastly and soul-destroying Hence repentance and reformation, like charity, allon scene is rapidly shifting in this quarter. bondage; but it by no means follows, that because should begin at home. There is an old adage to this Par 190, there were but two abolitionists in the they do not aim at amalgamation, therefore the two But there has lately been formed a flourishthey do not aim at amalgamation, therefore the two
ever thought of employing a thief to reform a
those wife but two abolitionists in the
they do not aim at amalgamation, therefore the two
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ever thought of employing a thief to reform a
those wife but two abolitionists in the
they do not aim at amalgamation, therefore the two
ever thought of employing a thief to reform a
those wife are much disposed to doubt the wisdown of enlisting itinerate foreigners in this
down of enlisting itinerate foreigners in this
cause. It cannot be concealed that it is at dost thou steal?" filtens - all of them converts, too, to the good or emancipation take place or not, this mixture will We verily believe the time is rapidly ap- go on under their auspices and by their active codeclaration against slavery, delivered with fluency who are declaration against slavery, delivered with fluency operated shall go free, and when the American indulging in unrestrained licentiousness, placing fe-On the 14th just. Rev. Beriah Green, President of lattoizing the nation, are the loudest in their denunmale virtue beyond the reach of protection, and mu-

tild Institute, paid us a visit. He delivered two ciations of a lawful and virtuous union of the races. thed for one moment upon the subject, that colo-

Among the proceedings sion upon our excellent friend, and convince him of action, in accordance with the prerogatives of consti-Among the property of the fallacy and wickedness of that abominable So- tutional liberty. Hence, the following stroke of satire by the editor of the Journal is equally impotent and A STUDENT. | wide of the mark ;

Mirror. The resolutions were inby Mr. McKeen, who said—
by Mr. McKeen mendous clatter to my house which is not in danger, deluge me with water, break my windows, and turn every thing topsy turvy, while the flames of my eighbor's house remain untouched.'

It is not the immediate abolitionist, but the editor young men in this Institution, who profess a strong regard for you as a man, and who feel deeply interasunder all those ties which bind us together as a Though now a stranger, and addressing you from nation, and disregarding all those social and politiobscurity, you may be assured that it is my desire cal duties arising from the circumstance of our being effectually to benefit my country, by pleading the a united people, whose interests are the same; if the ery oppressor, and soothe every wounded heart. I would see that foulest stain removed from the tar-

Bow down to wood and stone,'

is 'waking the wrong passenger, or pulling the Christian men will look upon the sin of slavery, in view of the great day of God's almightiness. The within our own shell. We are not to denounce the ight of truth is beaming out, and it will pour its effulgence until the cinders and ashes of a gone world minions thereof. We are not to arraign the conduct of the Turks towards the Greeks, because we bethall be strown on the last winds of desolateness. The breath of Jehovah has kindled the flame of light and love, and it will burn on eternally.

Go on, friend of your race, and be strong in God's word grown and the flame of the Turks towards the Greeks, because we be south; it is not enough that we do all this, but we go farther, and reach the highest point of human infamy and human injustice. We enter into a solemn league with the robbers of our species, and to enable league with the robbers of our species, and to enable league with the robbers of our species, and to enable league with the robbers of our species, and to enable league with the robbers of our species, and to enable league with the robbers of our species, and to enable league with the robbers of our species, and to enable league with the robbers of our species, and to enable league with the robbers of our species, and to enable league with the robbers of our species, and to enable league with the robbers of our species, and to enable league with the robbers of our species, and to enable league with the robbers of our species, and to enable league with the robbers of our species, and to enable league with the robbers of our species. The breath of Jehovah has kindled the flame of light long to another parish.' This is the meanness of and associate together here for the extinction of slavery and prejudice throughout the world - and, of course, for their extinction at home.

> responsible a station as the editor of a public journal, should be so ignorant or so forgetful of the liagreat republic to each other? Are we not members of one body? Shall the hand say to the foot, 'I do we call ourselves? The UNITED States of America. Shall we then authorise or countenance in one section, that which is a common calamity, and fire, says the editor of the Journal. Shall we then nal affirms, that the abolition of slavery would enstrive to extinguish it at once? Or shall we let it on the third day, and thus put it out gradually and prudently? 'My neighbor's dwelling is on fire.' How, then, can you say that your own is not in danger 1 Can you sleep quietly in such burning juxaposition? 'My neighbor's dwelling is on fire. Then do by him as you would have him do by you - sound the alarm - ring the bells - get out the engines - and go to work with alacrity. 'My neighbor's dwelling is on fire.' But he is unconscious of the fact - he is profoundly slumbering, and his dreams are of peace, and safety, and happiness. Will you not shout in agony to him, for fear of 'wa-king the wrong' tenant? See! the flames are rushing with lightning speed from story to story a moment's delay, and all is lost! Up with the ladders! Who will mount? --- 'My neighbor's dwelling is on fire.' No! it is your own house. We

burning einders! But, save the Journal, we ought not to interfere because our interference will be regarded with anger and repulsion, and of course defeat our object.' But the interference of truth and liberty always excites 'anger and repulsion' on the part of hypocrites and despots. Shall hypocrites and despots be there-Strange doctrine, this, that would seal up the lips of the patriot and christian, and put an end to the liberty of speech and of the press! Why is the Journal so inconsistent? Why does it interfere with the national administration, reckless of the 'anger and repulsion' of the friends of that

are all occupying apartments in one great and beau-

tiful temple. One half of the majestic pile is in a

administration? 'We protest,' says the Journal, 'against all attempts to alter the Constitution, so as to give Congress power to abolish slavery' — that is, throughout the country, we suppose. Have any such attempts been made? or has such a proposition been submitted to the people? or have abolitionists any such purpose in view? If not, why make a needwarber, Mr. C. Grant, formerly principal story, over the Bookstore of Mr. Benjamin less protest? Is it done with malicious intent, to fasten upon the anti-slavery party an imputation that shall stir up the angry passions of a vindictive mob? We cannot cherish such an opinion of the The last number of this paper contains a long edi- Journal - and yet we are again constrained to ask, and holging. As a partial compensation for torial article, commenting upon the proceedings of respecting its protest, Cui bono?

'We have no slaves among us,' says the Journal,

Of Mr. Thompson, the Journal further remarks: 'His address was a general and rather indefinite tionable remark we heard him make was the one in which he referred to that provision of our constitu-tion which allows three fiths of the slaves to be rep-Is the editor of the Joursal sure that 'we have no standing regions of the sure of sources were remarkable for depth of thought and increased in the Convention. But if we give up the standing were demolished with one sweep, when the standing are the standing states; it is evident that the 'exciting subject' of the standing states; if we are taxed to support a standing states; if we tolerate a slave representation in Congress, the mere representatives of property; and he rather intimated by the standing were demolished with one sweep, when the standing are the standing

stands the bearing of immediate emancipation upon the political power of the States quite as well, in our opinion, as Mr. Severance. Can any thing be more incongruous, or unequal, than the slave property represontation in Congress ? By what rule of justice, or consistency of legislation, shall the property of one section of the country be represented, and the property of another be denied this protective priviege? It is a species of favoritism not to be tolerated in a republic like ours. It is, then, so far as the free States are concerned, monstrous injustice and servile concession. The argument, be it remembered, is based upon the assumption, that property ought to be represented in Congress, so that the rich man shall, peradventure, possess a hundred But the most afflicting view of this matter is not the

In imitation of so good an example, some with a favorable eye upon the high-handed and de-But the most affricting view of this matter is not the loss of political power at the north. It is not enough highly respectable friends of righteous lib-spotic proceedings of the Faculty, &c. of Lane nourishment, and to quell the clamors of the slave. Congress, in relation to his views upon the with much ability upon these proceedings, and in

are consulted. O, most unholy league!

But we cannot now enlarge upon this subject. see each section of this country fully and fairly repblaze, and the other half is filled with smoke and

piness of all classes of citizens. paragraph of the article upon which we have commented is worthy of the dignity of a public organ?
On the whole, says the Journal, 'we do not think weighty reasons, deserving of a triumphant any one at the North need trouble himself about vote. Conceding fairness of intention and ety, Sept. 30th, 1834, the following resolution was "Monsieur Tonson"—let him "come again" it heteroisence of neart to Mr. Lawrence, yet likes." Is this wit, or is it scurrility? Is Mr. Thompson really so inconsiderable a person, that he may be assailed with low ridicule and vulgar slang? Will not even the editor of the Journal, in the spirit of fairness, concede that on the score of logic and of acknowledged abolitionist, and who has on all great moral questions displayed so much cy, if not with deference, by so respectable a paper their movements. as the Kennebec Journal.

THE ELECTION-MR. LAWRENCE'S LET-TER.

It is certainly a singular, and not very creditable fact, that the people of New-England, with all their professed hostility to slathose who are held in bondage by a patriotic son: doubt the liberation of the slaves would immediate on the subject, that color if we directly uphold the slaves system in the District ly tend to increase the aggregate population of the put away that avil and bitter thing.

Washington-street. Price 16 cts. sin a much greater ratio than at pression to put away that avil and bitter thing.

pathy FOR THE SLAVES.

Itred, and all uncharitableness towards the unfortunate political relations about slavery'—

that we have voluntarily assumed political relations about slavery'—

that we have voluntarily assumed political relations about slavery'—

that we have voluntarily assumed political relations about slavery'—

that we have voluntarily assumed political relations about slavery'—

that we have voluntarily assumed political relations about slavery'—

that we have voluntarily assumed political relations about slavery'—

that we have voluntarily assumed political relations about slavery'—

that we have voluntarily assumed political relations about slavery'—

that we have voluntarily assumed political relations about slavery'—

tended to excite jealousy of the preponderance of political medium—and slavery'—

that we have voluntarily assumed political relations about slavery'—

that we have voluntarily assumed political relations about slavery'—

that we have voluntarily assumed political relations about slavery'—

that we have voluntarily assumed political relations and that they can be and ought to be changed by political power at the south, failed altogether in its application.'

The political power at the south, failed altogether in its application.' Cool and complacent enough! We can assure CHILD, in her beautiful anti-slavery annual, ingly-for we Americans need plain dealing, the editor of the Journal, that Mr. Thompson was not so unreflecting as he supposes. Mr. T. under-instructive and pithy anecdote,

to vote for him as member of Parliament, we held up the image and asked, What hast thou done for This? If he said he had not made up his mind on that difficult question, we antimes as much political power as the poor man; and swered, 'Then, friend, we have made up our posing their sinfulness. 'Strike—but hear.' minds that WE SHALL NOT VOTE FOR THEE.'

clog the moral movements of the age, and keep the world groping in darkness until the light of the final tension of the nublic mind on the subject of Liberty, in any the nublic mind on the subject of Liberty, in any the nublic mind on the subject of Liberty, in any the nublic mind on the subject of Liberty, in any the nublic mind on the subject of Liberty, in any the nublic mind on the subject of Liberty, in any the number of our species, and to enable them to plunder with impunity, we throw into their spirit as it is written. In the first place, it does justice to the motives of the gentlement of the number of the number of the subject of the number o the public mind on the subject? of LIBERTY, in any quarter of the globe, with reference to despoiss in any appropriate quarter, is always seasonable, useful any opposite quarter, is always seasonable, useful safely be affirmed, that it is the most atrocious all designating it as 'THE CAUSE OF PHILANliance ever entered into between man and man. designating it as 'THE CAUSE OF PHILAN- it is declared that when the people can get into Con-traverse the nations, encountering the principles of Thompson uttered his condemnatory sentiments. with avidity in the community: nor is there people called negroes, cannot both be done away Thompson uttered his condemnatory sentiments with avidity in the community: nor is there despotism with resistless energy, and wrestling down principalities and powers. As members of the humanity of the hum southern members of Congress, who are sent nomilis an excited state of the public mind, or that nally as the representatives of the slaves, should be it is of immense importance that every thing really and truly their representatives. Are they so? should be made to bend to the success of the effort will be made to establish a Theologi-But is it not deplorable, that he who occupies so ly for the masters, whose interests and wishes alone ly for the masters, whose interests and wishes alone ly for the masters, whose interests and wishes alone ly for the masters, whose interests and wishes alone ly for the masters, whose interests and wishes alone ly for the masters, whose interests and wishes alone ly for the masters, whose interests and wishes alone ly for the masters, whose interests and wishes alone ly for the masters, whose interests and wishes alone ly for the masters, whose interests and wishes alone ly for the masters, whose interests and wishes alone ly for the masters, whose interests and wishes alone ly for the masters and wishe his sentiments respecting slavery and the scale, where American young men will be But the Journal reminds Mr. Thompson (unnecessalare as he believes, in accordance secured in the enjoyment of the 'inalienable bilities and obligations of the several portions of this sarily, we know,) and the people of the north, that if with those of his interrogators, it is only rights' of speech, discussion, assemblage and slavery were abolished, the political strongth of the necessary to turn to what they say respect. association for every benevolent and lawful of one body? Shall the hand say to the foot, 'I south would be greater than it is at present; and, therefore, that New-England would rather lose than the trunk, 'What have I to do with thee,?' What do we call curselves?' The UNITED States of their station as candidates for the gospel present representation be wrong in principle, and nous crimes which admit of no palliation, ministry. For ourselves, our sense of the unjust in its action upon the slaves, shall New-Eng- and which ought, therefore, to be instantly great want of preachers is such that we are land, to promote her own selfish purposes, therefore exterminated. But we fear that he did not prepared to uphold every reasonable attempt which, unless repented of speedily, will lead to a longer consent to it? Shall she basely thrive upon mean to go quite so far, and that he is too to common death? 'My neighbor's dwelling is on the ruin of others? It is certainly true, as the Jour-charitable, inasmuch as he thinks a vast proallow a deluge of water to be thrown upon it, and large the southern representation in Congress. portion of the population of this State' coin-Hence the charge, which is so often brought against cide with the interrogators in their estimate burn unmolestedly to-day, earry our buckets with abolitionists, that they are inimical to the interests of the south, is evidently false. But there is a wide hate them only or chiefly in the abstract. difference between the two cases. Now, slavehold- Indeed, the letter rather avoids than answers that law could have anticipated: and from the questions which were propounded to its author, and there will be no longer any collisions between the north and south - between free labor and completely satisfactory. Still, we are led to of Demarara, where a great deal of indoslave labor - between men and brutes - between hope, from its general spirit, that Mr. Law- lence and apathy has prevailed.' - Alexanvoluntary and compulsory action. One policy will rence, if elected, will not be backward in dria Gazette. answer for the whole country, and will operate as advocating the rights, and exhibiting the equally upon the whole country as human wisdom and disinterested patriotism can devise, because it wrongs, of more than TWENTY-SIX THOUand disinterested patriotism can devise, because it wrongs, or more than sand disinterested patriotism can devise, because it wrongs, or more than sand guiltless slaves, who are held in bond-liarmonic Society are requested to assemble are by 'the sovereign people of these United States.' We have taken no pains to ascertain how

resented in Congress, let the balance of power fall where it may. If the slaveholders will let the oppressed go free, the south will have a representation the present juncture, as to induce them to for the whole, instead of only 3-5ths of its colored vote for Mr. Lawrence. As for ourselves, population. Political power will not then be a monopoly in the hands of despots, wielded in deadly hostility to a free system; but, equally distributed among those to whom it belongs, it will be exercised for the general good, and for the protection and hap- licly known to be a thorough-going, uncompromising abolitionist, upon whose integrity In conclusion, we would inquire, whether the last the utmost reliance may be safely placed, Monsieur Tonson"-let him "come again" if he benevolence of heart to Mr. Lawrence, yet passed:

of all England,—who has been borne upon the shoulders of popular enthusiasm from one end of the kingdom to the other, for his labors in the cause of justice and kumanity,—whose career has been full of moral sublimity and heroic daring,—surely such a moral sublimity and heroic daring,—surely such a moral sublimity and heroic daring,—surely such a final for which there are included to effect these objects; and that said Committee be authorised to call said Convention at such time and place as the moral sublimity and heroic daring,—surely such a final for which there are included. man may rightfully expect to be treated with decen- ticular, for which they are signalized in all

> 'Let mammon hold while mammon can. The bones and blood of fellow man; Let tyrants scorn while tyrants dare, The shricks and writhings of despair :-

The end must come-it will not wait-Bonds, yokes and scourges have their date : SLAVERY itself must pass away,

ry election, until the nation, as a nation, behalf of three millions of injured American ceases to traffic in human flesh. The whole citizens-or, at least, that he would say nothland may be, and is, divided on a question of ing, calculated to injure a cause so sacred dollars and cents-and there is 'rushing in and momentous as the cause of emancipation. hot haste' to the ballot-boxes to settle the We believe he has professed to be an aboliamazing question, whether John Doe or tionist, but he will hardly be recognized as Richard Roe shall be elected to office. All such at the present time. Here is a parathis while, no heed is given to the cries of graph from his pen, respecting Mr. Thomp-

be noticed at all. But this apathy is fast giving way, and very soon, the all absorbing present an exciting subject, and imperfectly question at the polls will be,-Will you vote understood. An Englishman does not know for the immediate abolition of slavery in that how to meet American prejudices upon quespertion of the country, over which Congress tions about Slavery; and if the cause of has exclusive jurisdiction? And upon the answer given to this question will hinge how to grapple with error and prejudice skil-

very received its death-blow at once. Mrs. udices, and touch them coaxingly and smileach other, long enough. Would it not be HOW TO EFFECT EMANCIPATION. fair and prudent for the editor of the Regis-A venerable and excellent member of the So- ter first to hear Mr. Thompson, and then deciety of Friends, from England, speaking to cide upon his ability to grapple with prejuthe editor concerning the manner in which emancipation could be effected in the United States, said: "Thou must do as we have done in England. A sculptor came among us with propeness to make 'random assaults against images, in black marble, of an African kneel- any real or imaginary foes,' then he may deping, in chains. Almost every abolitionist pur- recate his efforts, and lament that the antichased one; and when a man came to ask us slavery cause has not fallen into better hands-

that we of the north consent to the existence of slavery — that we pledge for its prolongation, all the LAWRENCE, Esq. the Whig candidate for gelist contains a long editorial article, commenting holders, we readily yield to any and every change subject of slavery and the slave trade at the terms of merited reprehension. The indignant and holders, we readily yield to any and every change in the policy of the nation, whether relating to commerce or manufactures, imposed upon us by the received a prompt and courteous answer from many who have received to by many who have received to the funds of

Theological Seminary .- We learn that an multiply facilities for their education .-N. Y. Evangelist.

by a commercial house in this place.

NOTICE.

Southac Court, on Monday evening next at half past 6 o'clock, for the choice of officers There is not an abolitionist, who is not anxious to this letter is regarded by our abolition brethself, it being the annual meeting.

By order of the President, JOHN B. CUTLER.

Joseph Brown, Secretary. November 7, 1834.

The splendid piece of plate presented by Female friends in Glasgow to Miss Crandall, will be shown to our anti-slavery friends for a few days, at the Anti-Slavery Office. No. 46, Washington-street.

CIRCULAR. At a meeting of the Concord Anti-Slavery Soci-

all great moral questions displayed so much abolition generally, on the expediency of calling a Deliberative Convention, to afford opportunity for mutual interchange of views and feelings in relation deem expedient.'

In conformity with this resolution, the undersigned invite the Anti-Slavery Societies in New-Hamp-shire by their Delegates, and all other persons who believe that holding our fellow men in bondage is a sin that should be IMMEDIATELY ABANDONED, to meet in Convention at Concord, Tuesday, November 11, 1834, for the general purposes expressed in the foregoing resolve, and to unite in fervent prayer to Almighty God to bless our efforts for the speedy abolition of Slavery throughout our land. And as

EDMUND WORTH, T. CHADBOURNE, GEORGE STORRS, JOHN FARMER,

MOSES G. THOMAS, E. E. CUMMINGS, ALBE CADY.

The following gentlemen having duly considered the subject of the Convention, as recommended by the Concord Anti-Slavery Society, cordially unito with the Committee in the above invitation.

REV. DAVID STOWELL,

" JOHN M. WHITON,

" E. B. BRADFORD. AUSTIN RICHARDS, CALVIN CUTLER, J. M. PUTNAM, WALTER HARRIS, D. D.

RUFUS PUTNAM, JARED PERKINS, ABEL MANNING, DAVID ROOT. JONATHAN CURTISS.

PRUDENCE CRANDALL'S TRIAL.

LITERARY.

TO SCOTLAND. On the termination of Slavery throng ish Dominions, 1st August, 1834.

BY WILLIAM SINCLAIR. Proud land of patriot martyrs! - of the brave, Whose blood hath dyed the heather and the wave! Land of the mountain torrent! where unfurled Thy flag bath waved defiance to the world; Where Freedom's power Oppression ne'er could quell,

And Independence ever loves to dwell, -Girt by thy cliffs, and guarded by the sea, The citadel and bulwark of the free! The wreath before, glowed bright on Scotia's brow But brighter far her fadeless laurels now; Her beart to Freedom deeper rapture thrill-More proudly waves the thistle on her hills : Higher her eminence, her worth, her fame. Fairer her trophies, and more dear her name!

As pale consumption's treacherous heetic bloom Glows on the cheek, like roses on a tomb, Though fair the Western Isles, and mild their breath,

Like whited sepulchres they painted death; SLAVERY's deep Upas-shadow, like a spell, Darkened, deformed, and blighted where it fell! But thou, Britannia! never slow to yield The vanquished mercy on the glorious field, Strong in thyself, and just as thou art free. Queen of the Earth, and Empress of the Sea; Hast, in thy love, stretched forth thy powerful arm, Dispelled the darkness, and dissolved the charm!

Peace to thine ashes, WILBERFORCE! thy rest Be ever sacred as thy name is biest! And thou, immortal CLARK ton! greater far Thy name than leaders of illustrious war; Their wreaths are strung of broken hearts -

Of heaven-born love and gratitude divine! Nor be the names forgot we should revere, By Freedom valued, and to Scotland dear; High Heaven rewards, with all-approving smiles A THOMPSON'S eloquence, a Buxton's toils! Thrice blest be all who raised the pleading voice, That the oppressed and fettered might rejoice!

The groans, the sighs, the tears of shousands ecaso,

And lo, the dawn and morning-star of Peace I hear the fall of fetters, and the cries Of joy and gladdening exultation rise: -The widowed heart, by ruthless anguish riven. Uplifts the prayer of gratitude to Heaven -Smiles on the child she loves, no more a slave, And wafts her voiceless blessings o'er the wave : The eye of age, grown dim with toil of years. Is fired with joy, and eloqueut with tears; The lover and the maiden bend the knee, And bless the country that hath made them free. -O'er countless thousands Peace and Freedom fall, And universal gladness smiles on all! These are the fruits fair Freedom, Justice, Love Shower in transcendant richness from above: These thy rewards, Britannia - these thy pride, Above all power and majesty beside; These shall rejoice thy children, wake thy lyres, Nor cease to live till Time himself expires!

Scotland, thou hast not slept! for years on years he Yet still thine arm is powerful - other climes Traffic in blood, and shame the world with crimes ;-America - the temple of the Free -The boasted scene and stage of Liberty, -Dark with Oppression, groans beneath a load Unjust to man and hateful unto God, Blacker and fouler, stained with deeper shame, Because it rests on Freedom's lofty name ; -Then let thy means be ever freely given, Thine influence lent, thy prayers ascend to Heaven, Thy triumph-banner never more be furled Edinburgh, July 30, 1834.

[From the Court Magazine.] SONG OF THE IRISH PEASANT WIFE. BY MRS. NORTON.

Come. Patrick, clear up the storms on your brow; You were kind to me once - will you frown on me Shall the storm settle here when from heaven it

And the cold from without find its way to our hearts?

to the floor,

And the wind whistles free where there once Can the rain or the snow or the storm wash away All the warm yows we made in love's early day ? No, Patrick, no, surely the dark stormy weather

Is easily borne - so we bear it together.

And the day that was closing, to us seemed begun, Did we care if the sunset was bright on the flowers, Or if we crept out amid darkness and showers? No. Patrick, we talked, while we braved the wild

weather. Of all we could bear - if we bore it together.

Soon, soon will these dark, dreary days be gone by And our hearts be lit up with a beam from the sky Oh! let not our spirits, embittered with pain, Be dead to the sunshine that comes to us then Heart in heart - band in hand - let us welcom

the weather. And sunshine or storm, we will bear it together,

[From the Third Class Reader.] TIT FOR TAT. Tit for tac is a very bad word, As frequently people apply it; It means, as I 've usually heard. They intend to revenge themselves by it. There is but one place where it 's proper and pat, And there I permit them to say ' tit for tat.' Poor Dobbin, that toils with his load, Or gallops with muster or man

How long has be served you! do recollect that, And treat him with kindness; 't is but ' tit for tat. Poor Brindle, that lashes her tail, And trudges home morning and night, Till Dolly appears with her pail, To milk out the fluid so white Don't kick her poor haunches, or beat her, and that,

Don't lash him so fast on the road,

You see he does all that he can :

To be kind to poor Brindle is but ' tit for tat.' There 's honest old Tray in the yard, What courage and zeal has he shown; "I would surely be cruelly hard Not to east the poor fellow a bone. How fiercely he barks at the robbers, and that, I 'm sure, then, to starve him, is not 'tit for tat.

Poor Puss, that runs mewing about, Her white body sweeping the ground; The mother abused and kicked out, And her innocent little ones drowned; Whenever she catches the mischievous rat, He kind to poor Pussy, 't is but ' tit for tat.'

Whatever shews kindness to us. With kindness we ought to repay; Brindle, Donkey, Tray, Dobbin and Puss. And every thing else in its way; In eases like these, it is proper and pat To make use of this maxim and say, 'tit for tat.'

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE WILD HORSE.

had promised horses on the first day of our meeting, now brought them up. A young Indian first came forward, and led up a bright jet black mare-after him followed another, holding in his hand a long buffalo tug, or halter, which restrained the wild motions of a two years old colt; his color was a snowy white, here and there broken by spots of brown. He had been caught wild from the prairies but a few weeks before. He was a slave, but he had never been mounted; his back had never bent to a burden; they led him up in his own native wildness-his tail out-his ears were pricked up-his eyes staring-his nostrils expanded-and every hair of his long mane seemed almost erect with an undefinable feeling of terror. At one moment he dashed swiftly around at the full stratch of the long tug which secured him—then pausing and shaking his long mane over his head, he fixed the gaze of his almost bursting eyes upon his captor. Then raising his head, and casting a longing, lingering, and almost despairing gaze upon the ils of the prairie, which till then had been his home, he made a desperate leap forward ragging to the ground the Indian who held the end of his halter; but others rushed to his assistance and held him in. The crowd then attempted to close around him, but he reared upon his hind legs, and kept them at bay with the rapid and powerful blows of his fore feet. At lengt a young Indian who was stand-

ing near threw off his robe; he crept cautiously towards the animal from behind, and then with a sudden leap he bounded upon his back, and seized the tug which was se-cured in his mouth. Before this, the efforts of the animal had been violent; but when he felt the burden upon his back, when he felt the curbing hand of his rider, he sent up a shrill and almost frantic scream; his form bounded in the air like that of the active wild cat; he reared, he plunged, but in vain -his rider was a master hand, and retained his seat as unmoved as if he had constituted a part of the animal itself; he curbed him in, he lashed him with his heavy whip till he cronched like a dog upon the prairie; his spirit was crushed, and the last spark of freedom was extinguished. Shortly after, one of the hunters came up and tied a pack upon his back: he made no resistance, and they led him off with the rest to finish his days in drudgery and toil.'

A New Engine of WAR. A new instrument or machine has been invented by Mr. Toplis, of the Museum of National Manufactures in Leicester square, which he conto prevent civilized nations from engaging it should ripen where the air is pure. reafter in the work of mutual destruction Thou hast denounced the trade of blood and tears; Mr. Toplis has constructed an engine, which, according to his views, will render an armed multitude powerless against any people disposed to defend themselves; a score of men with this auxiliary power, being competent to perfect discipline for his excursions and to annihilate the largest army that could be collected. The engine is portable, and without its casing, might be carried by two men; market, their ears were saluted with the crymounted on its proper carriage, it can be of hounds, which, soon after cressing the moved with celerity into any situation where horses and men can go; it is ready for action in a moment, and can be made at will Till Freedom reigns - Opprossion flies the world! to pour out for any desired time, a continuous stream of bullets, which can be directed vain did his lordship exert all his chariottowards any point or object, with the same facility as the stream of water from the fire engine, and with perfect precision; whilet the men who direct it are sheltered in entire the carriage, were of no effect, for they went security. Mr. Toplis looks forward with so much confidence to the moral influence which this new and mighty power must have in the vibrations of fear, bid fair to experience the Pacificator.

Though the rain's dropping through from the roof to the floor.

Though the rain's dropping through from the roof to the floor.

Though the rain's dropping through from the roof to the floor.

Though the rain's dropping through from the roof by the inventor; and, notwithstanding the directed. Into the yard they suddenly who is a notary. It is doubtless perfectly manifully in the face, and seeking prayerfully directed. was a of contrivances which daily form subjects of boys, who seemed to have lost every faculty witness the sweeping and cleaning apartthen are no more heard of, we certainly think overpowered, and the stags, the photon, and this machine calculated to accomplish its ob- his fordship, were instantaneously huddled jects. Its construction is exceedingly simple. A long tube, like the barrel of a rifle, peared in full cry at the gate. is mounted on a swivel. The breech of this When you stole out to woo me, when labor was barrel communicates with a chamber in which Exercise, when to be avoided. Exerexploding. drop into the barrel through a funnel, from a muscular system be then called into consid- variety of other purposes. reservoir placed above it. The barrel can erable action, the withdrawal of the vital be elevated or depressed, or turned in any stimuli of the blood and nervous influence direction, with the utmost case, so that the from the stomach to the extremities is suffimen who work it can discharge, with uner- cient almost to stop the digestive process. Their love is an unceasing fountain of deblown away by a cannon shot or two; but tion was found on dissection to have scarce- tend to it or abuse it. the inventor enswers this objection by say- ly begun; while in another dog fed at the ing that, as the most important use of the same time and left at home, invading troops, it might be easily placed in plied to Health. situations (such as the brow of a hill) where it could nour destruction upon the enemy, without being exposed to their shot. There nothing paradoxical in the idea that the destructive power of a warlike instrument may tend to stop the effusion of human ly, there is nothing to counterbalance the blood; for it is evident, that, if whole masses unequal flow of blood which then takes place of men could be inevitably destroyed as soon towards the internal parts: for it is well as they came within a certain distance of known that a person in ordinary health may each other, such rencontres would necessa- walk about or work in the open air with wet

menial service in the Russian army, or to labor in the mines of Siberia. Several young Melancholy Suicide.-Mr. Briggs' Bulletin decease. students, in whose possession has been re-states, that the lifeless body of Mr. Ebenezcently found a volume of Wiletyuska, have and one of bad their heads shaved in public, and one of was found on the Common, in the old dyke them aged 12, scourged to such a degree where a willow tree grows, on the hill near them aged 12, scourged to such that he died a few hours after. A beautiful Polish girl at a boarding school at Warsaw, aged only fifteen, who was found playing in the National air, 'La Pologne n'est pas entheir verdict, that he came to his death by core per due!' was seized by the governor, cutting his throat with a knife, between two d to the guard house, and there whipped and violated by the Cossacks so shock-terday morning, whilst in a state of mental igly, that she died of shame and grief. Many of the Poles, in consequence of their misery, have committed suicide.

of skill (sailing on a wind) in the Archipela-go, beat the whole British squadron. disposes of his property, and declares that he dies a 'moral and honest man.'—Transfler

of the Arabian Nights, is realized in the Parr, being smitten with the charms of a cer-Court of Egypt. The guard of Nubian, with tain Miss Ann Marr, a provincial belle, The following graphic description, in a their black glossy countenances, clothed in whom he met at Harrowgate, was exceed-letter from the West, is from the pen of Mr. scarlet and gold, waving their glittering Dalloffman, assistant editor of the New-York mascus sabres, and gently bounding on their open his heart to her. At length he met Hoffman, assistant editor of the New-York mascus sabres, and gently bounding on their open his heart to her. At length he met snow-white steeds, is, perhaps, the most pictures que corps in the world. The numerous tures que corps in the world. The numerous at a public breakfast; and in the dread of longer the country to control of the last time that season, at a public breakfast; and in the dread of longer the country to country the country to control of the last time that season. harem, the crowds of civil functionaries, and sing her forever, he resolved even there to ceived almost five hundred dollars, besides but richly attired attendants, the splendid plate of Parmesan cheese, and near the lamilitary music, for which Mehemet Ali has dy stood a crystal dish of marmalade. 'Will vivals in three or four churches, and every an absolute passion, the beautiful Arabian you do me the honor to accept of a little one must see, who will go where I have horses and high bred dromedaries, altogethdad, and its romantic caliph. Yet this court sel, with admirable readiness, lifting at the fair. But I regret to see, that just at this is never seen to greater advantage than in same time, the top of the chrystal, 'whether important moment, so many of their good the delicious summer palace in the gardens or not you are fond of Marr, my lad? ministers and christians are reading the of Shubra. During the festival of the Baivam, the Pasha generally holds his state in the enraptured youth. The offers were nat- terpretation. 'Go ye into all the world,' Exthat strange and brilliant scene. queting rooms were all open and illuminated, the colonnade full of guests in gorgeous groups, some standing and conversing, some seated in small Persian carpets, smoking ipes beyond all price, and some young randees lounging in their crimson shawl and scarlet vests over the white balustrade. and flinging their glowing shadow over the onlit water; from every quarter bursts of language, corsets. melody, and each moment the river breeze ably, (says Mrs. T.) of many pounds weight; sively in the state, and he pointed out twenbrought gasts of perfume on its odorous and were furnished on both sides with iron ty-two counties together, in one corner of

when taken out of the oven or skillet, is unliately after its being baked, without any sensible injury from it, but weakly and aged ersons cannot, and none can eat such withbeer, or newly churned buttermilkneither being healthy until after the change. petticoats are suspended. During the change in bread, it sends off a large portion of carbon, or unhealthy gas, and imbibes a large portion of oxygen, or healthy gas. Bread has, according computation of the physicians in London, one fifth more nutriment in it, when ripe, than it has when just out of the oven. not only has more nutriment, but imparts a much greater degree of cheerfulness. He that eats old ripe bread, will have a much greater flow of animal spirits than he would he were to cat unripe bread. Bread, as before observed, discharges carbon and imbibes oxygen. One thing in connexion with this thought should be particularly noticed all housewives. It is, to let the bread ripen where it can inhale the oxygen in a pure state. Bread will always taste of the siders calculated to put an end to wars, and air that surrounds it while ripening; hence

ANECDOTE OF LORD OXFORD. Among experiments of fancy was a determination to drive four red deer stags in a phæton, instead of horses; and these he had reduced short journeys on the road; but, unfortunately, as he was one day driving to Newmarket, their ears were saluted with the cry road in the rear, caught scent of the 'four in with 'breast high' alacrity. The novelty of the scene was rich beyond description. In eering skill; in vain did his well trained manship, to be sure-especially, says the pagrooms energetically endeavor to ride before em; reins, trammels, and the weight of who should 'pay for the grog.' with the celerity of a whirlwind; and this world, that he denominates his engine the fate of his namesake. Luckily, however, his lordship had been accustomed to drive Such is Mr. Toplie's own account of his this set of 'fiery eyed steeds' to the Ram and so remain for six years. Every three 'nine days' wonder' to the public, and upon the occasion. Here they were luckily ments.

TAKE CARE OF YOUR PEET. The circumstances in which wet feet and cold feet are facts stated. stances in which wet feet and cold letter lacts stated. The height feet most apt to cause disease, are where the pertained, is one hundred and fifty-eight feet Books, among which are Phelps' Lectures, price 50 cts.; Poems by Phillis Wheatley, feet for hours together without injury, provided he put on dry stockings and she POLAND. The most atrocious cruelties inediately on coming home. It is therefore. are still being perpetrated by the Autocrat not the mere state of wetness that causes of Russia against the unfortunate Poles, the evil, but the check to perspiration, and The nobles are compelled within two years the unequal distribution of blood to which duce their titles, or be condemned to the accompanying coldness gives rise .- Ib.

o'clock Sunday afternoon and six o'clock yesderangement. He has been for several years the horse was dashed to death. past at times insane. He was thirty-eigh years of aga. There were \$20 in Bank bills guinea, and some notes of hand, found in The U. S. frigate United States, in a trial his pocket, together with a will, in which he

THE COURT OF EGYPT. All the splendor | A Courtship in Puns .- A certain Mr. military and naval officers, in their embroid- make a desperate effort to pop the question. ered Nizam uniforms, the vast number of Fortune favored the attempt. It happened, pages and pipe-bearers, and other inferior that opposite to the gentleman there was a the cordial and affectionate manner in which er form a blending of splendor and luxury, full of meaning, and moving his hand towards which easily recall the golden days of Bag- the cheese. 'Tell me first,' replied the damthis enchanted spot, nor is it easy to forget urally accepted and understood as pledges CEPT SLAVEHOLDING STATES, and preach of personal attachment by the parties, al- the gospel to every creature.' though nobody else comprehended the equivogue, or discovered any thing in the transaction, but common civility. The treaty thus and perplexed, about slavery, and have left, opened, was seen ratified, and Miss Ann and others will not go into the state for sim-

'They were unquestionbars, which, one should think, must enter, if vigorous health, may eat bread imme- but with this massive fabric before me, I at

Rev. ANDREW BRUCE is now making United States so ze alously sought by Prince of Christ. Metternich, alias Prince Midnight, his codjutor in Rome, Russia, and America; and prevent the baneful operation of infidelity, which is the legitimate offspring of Popery He will not decline to reason in the spirit of love, and meekness, and courage, with any belonging to these classes, on any occasion publicly, or privately. His object is to aid in the preservation of civil and religious liberty, by obtaining subscribers for the Protestant Vindicator, which contains a full de velopement of the present operations of Ro manism; and that he may save some,' by preaching the word of Christ He is in possession of sufficient testimonial of character and talent, and is not an agent of any party society or association .- Protestant Vindicator.

ENORMOUS DESTRUCTION OF SQUIRRELS. The Vincennes Sun states that two neigh borhoods in the county, lately formed a hunt After some fifteen or twenty days' la por, the parties met, and counted the scalps -for it seems that this valiant passage arms against the poor sonirrels was merely for the purpose of counting scalps, when it was ascertained that 8864 squirrels had been slain! This is refined and elegant sportper, as the only object of it was to decide

M. Ladareau, a rich capitalist, who has just died at Paris, has left, it is said, a sin-gular will. He has directed that his apartent, and that of his wife, who has been dead several years, shall be hung with black, swept and

We understand that Mr. Isaac Dodds, en-We understand that Mr. Isaac Dedds, en-gineer of Horseley, (inventor of the anti-at-tivey may be instructed! Free them that they trition valve) has produced a saw mill on the principle of composition and resolution forces. which has overcome the difficulty of making gas is rapidly evolved by the combustion of cise ought to be equally avoided immediategunpowder, so prepared that it burns with- ly after a heavy meal. In such circumstances even in a very short time cut out the inven-This gas rushes through the functions of the digestive organs are in tor's name, it would be well adapted for cabthe barrel and propels the bullets, which their highest state of activity; and if the inet makers, cutting knees for ships, and a survive all resistance and all opposition, be-

WOMAN. Women are formed for attach-Their gratitude is unimpeachal ring aim, a stream of bullets that must de- This is no supposition, but a demonstrated light to the man who has once attained it, stroy every thing that is exposed to it. An fact; and accordingly, there is a natural and and knows how to deserve it. But that very obvious remark occurs on looking at the marked aversion to active pursuits after a keenness of sensibility which, if cultivated smallness and lightness of this machine: full meal. In a dog, which had hunted for proves the highest enjoyment, may grow to that it, and the men who work it, might be an hour or two directly after eating, diges- hitterness and wormwood if you fail to at-

engine would be to act defensively, against nearly completed.—Combe's Physiology aptained, by actual measurement, the exact improvement; and for lightness, durability, manner of taking the height was witnessed by several gentlemen, who certify to the facts stated. The height, as thus ascer-ALSO,—A general suppl

> dropped dead in a street of that city, on Sat- very Hymns, 8 ets., &c. &c. urday last. He was sixty years of age, and apparently well. He had waited on a young nestly solicits those subscribers in Philadellady to a boarding school, and while on his phia, who have not paid for the present year, return, fell, and died in ten minutes.

> died at Washington, where he resided, on Thursday last. He had been ill sometime the publishers. 'A word to the wise is sufof bilious fever .- His father, who left Quincy ficient.' ome days ago, probably arrived before his

and the loss of at least 200 lives.

Lady Gardner, an English lady, while riling lately near Naples, fell with her horse down a precipice of 200 feet, but miraculousy escaped with only a broken ankle, although

The Rev. Lord Augustus Fitzclarence. son of the King of England, lately preached a sermon in the Henly parish church.

Blackwood, the celebrated Magazine publisher, is dead.

MORAL.

[From the Cincinnati Journal.]

A VISIT TO KENTUCKY. I have recently spent a few weeks in Kentucky, and four of the Sabbaths, solicited aid for the American Home Missionary Society. As the result of these four days labor, I resome subscriptions yet to be paid, and what was better than such liberal donations, was ate, and liberal christians in the state, whose prospects for usefulness at this time are very ministers and christians are reading the Many excellent ministers and private

Marr was invested with the title of Mrs. Parr. ilar reasons. I know of two instances where half a church in one year left the state, and A Pair of Stays .- Mrs. Trollope's account the ministers are quite as much disposed to of a Belgian lady's stays, or in more modern cross the river as the laymen. I sat down with one minister who has travelled extenthe state, where there were only seven Presnot into her soul, at least into her heart, byterian ministers, and twenty counties in RIPE BREAD. Bread made of wheat flour, every time she stooped. An examination of another corner, with only two Presbyterian this machine, enabled me to comprehend the ministers. I took the minutes of the generprepared for the stomach. It should go meaning of a term in common use among us. all assembly as a guide, and sat down with Slavery, with notes by the Editor. London to the stomach. It should go meaning of a term in common use among us. rough a change or ripen before it is eaten. I have often felt at a loss to know why a la- another, who is acquainted with all the Pres-Young persons, or persons in the enjoyment dy's corset should be termed a pair of stays; byterian ministers in the state, and found that in 1826, there were 51 preachers and once perceived its origin and meaning. Ribs 3433 communicants, and in eight years (in of steel are enclosed within it on each side, 1834.) they have increased to 57 preachers and it could hardly be better described than and 7791 communicants; an addition of only out doing harm to the digestive organs. by calling it a pair of stays. About half three preachers, while the communicants way down the sides of this ponderous structure. These things more than doubled. These things hange similar to the change in newly brew. ture is a huge solid roll of stuffing, which ought not to be so. Slavery or sin of any nearly surrounds the waist, and on this the other form, is to be removed from every part of the country, and if it is not done by judgments of heaven, it must be done by the repeated and faithful presentation of divine a tour in New-England, with a view to show truth. Shall we then flee because there is to the the danger of Popish ascendency in the a lion in the way? We have not so learned HENRY LITTLE.

[From Zion's Advocate.] Mr. EDITOR-While reading an appeal in children. The Boston Samaritan As be last Advocate, in behalf of the Burmans, was organized in April last, and has I could not help asking myself why no such under its protection four colored child alls were made for the Southern Slaves, whose parents are unable or unqualif Have they no need of Bibles? Are they educate them. They are removed from not ignorant? Are they not deprayed? parents or relations, who resign all contact they not dying? And when we consider that they are our neighbors and natives that will enable them to procure a resp of the same country with ourselves, ought able maintenance. This Asylum is d we not to tremble to think how little we are ed particularly, though not exclusive acting towards them the part of brethren? colored children. Many more children, How little we seem to care for their welfare able objects for the charity of such an in here, and their eternal happiness hereafter? tution, might be obtained, if its funds we How little we regard the injunction of Holy permit; but these are so limited, that writ- Remember those in bonds as bound future support of those already under with them.' Oh! if the two millions of our care is uncertain. But we believe that slaves shall enter their protest on the last friends of the orphan will not permit this great day, at the judgment seat of God- stitution to fall for want of their co-ope who can tell how many may forever be cast Believing that it is worthy of their pa out from the joys and bliss of heaven? age, we so cit the liberal contribution Ought not christians to be awake in this benevolent in Boston and its vicinity. matter? Should they not see to it that the poor have the gospel preached to them? That the tidings of salvation be proclaimed to this Asylum, are requested to tra every where, and unto all classes and condiions of men? And ought not American E. Sewall, Esq. of Boston.

MARY GREW, &c. angers of our foreign missions and preach the gospel boldly in defiance of the unrightcons laws of despotic rulers, who would glady prevent the gospel light from irradiating minds of their wretched subjects-senout others who with equal boldness and equal fervor, should preach Christ and him cruci- lications of every description, whole fied' to the benighted slave-ought not this retail. Also, School Books and Stati to be done? and ought it not to be done Prints, &c. cheap for cash. Letter before one other human soul is irretrievably and Job Printing, Book Binding and P invention. We have had an opportunity of Inn, at Newmarket, which was most happily months they are to be epened for the pur--let religion answer. They are answering. ders will be thankfully received, and Men are awaking on the subject-looking it tually attended to. pticism naturally excited by the multitude bounded, to the dismay of ostlers and stable new to require the presence of a notary to and finding it in that ancient command of God-'Let my people go that they may serve me.' And are saying of our enslaved may be elevated! Free them that they may serve God! This is the doctrine of the Anti-Slavery Society-a doctrine which is hourgaining strength-hourly gathering advo- dation of genteel people of color who tes-which a Channing and a Storr do not visit the city. J. Gibbon pledges ha disdain to embrace, and which is destined to that every attention will be rendered cause it is animated by the pure, vital and house with their patronage. everlasting spirit of truth.

ARNOLD BUFFUM

OST respectfully invites his friends in Philadelphia to call at the LONDON matter, or any new or useful imp HAT STORE, No. 169, Chestnut-street, of any art, machine, manufacture second door above Seventh-street, and see his assortment of Satin Beaver and Fur Hats of a very superior quality, at the reductheir names and their respective invent prices of \$3 and \$4.

The Satin Beavers are made on fine linen A gentleman of Albany recently ascer-bodies instead of wool, which is a very great the same. The objects of this notice are perpendicular height of Niagara Falls. His and beauty, they are unequalled. Also fine second hand Hats, from 50 cts. to \$2 each.

Capt. Samuel Chew, one of the oldest and an African slave, with a memoir of her life, most esteemed ship masters of New Haven, 50 cts.; Garrison's Trial, 12 cts.; Anti-Sla-

As Agent for the the Liberator, A. B. earto call at his Store in the course of next week, and make payment, as it is indispensa-John Adams, son of ex-President Adams, bly necessary that the accounts for the pres-

FREE LABOR STORE.

A convent, in which were living all the Wholesale and Retail-No. 376 Pearl Street. Miguelites taken at Madeira, was set on fire in four places by some person, who locked friends, that he has now for sale, a good he doors and took away the keys; the con-supply of Calicoes, yard wide, and of comsequence was the burning of the building, mon width; Muslins, unbleached, bleached, and colored; Canton Flannel; Table Dia per; Handkerchiefs; Checks; Knitting Cotton: Twist and Filling; Batts; wick; Irish Linen; India Muslins; East India and Brown Sugar in bags ;-Also, single and double Refined in lumps and loaves; with the different sorts of Coffee, Tes, &c.

Umbrellas of different sizes, covered free labor Muslin; Letter, Post, and Cap Paper, made of linen rags.

JOSEPH H. BEALE. New-York, 8th mo. 25. pd.4w.

ANTI-SLAVERY PUBLICATIONS THE NEW-ENGLAND ANTI-SI, VERY SOCIETY have for sale their office, No. 46, Washington-street. Rev. A. A. Phelps's Lectures on Slav

and its Remedy.
Letters of H. B. Stanton and Rev. D.

Rev. C. P. Grosvenor's Address bef. Anti-Slavery Society of Salem and Vie Child's Speech, the Despotism of Free Mrs. Child's Appeal in favor of that c Americans called Africans, Second Annual Report of the N. E. A. Society

tucky.

First Annual Report of the American S. Society.
Memoir and Poems of Phillis Wheath Garrison's Thoughts on Colonization Ivimey's Lecture on Colonial Slavers Injustice and impolicy of the Slave To

and of the Slavery of the Africansmon by Jonathan Edwards, D. D. Complete setts of the Abolitionist Do, bound with the 1st and 2n Ar christians of late, have become discouraged Reports of the N. E. A. S. Society, Freehold Society of Boston, and an Add efore the Free People of Color in Bos

New-York, and Philadelphia. Examination of Thomas C. Brown, at the hatham-Street Chapel, New-York. British Opinions of the American Colo

zation Society.
Garrison's Address before the Africa Abolition Freehold Society of Boston. Anti-Slavery Hymns,

Analysis of the Report of a Committee House of Commons, on the extinction pp. 213, price 75 cts. Rankin's Letters on Slavery.

Proceedings of New-England Anti-Slav y Convention, held in May last, in Boston Hon. J. G. Birney's Letter on Slavers Address to the People of the U. State JUST FROM THE PRESS,

'The Maryland Scheme Examined-Friend of Liberty.' All orders promptly attended to by B. C. BACON, Agen Boston, August 30, 1834.

NOTICE.

E invite the attention of the free of the colored people to a benevo institution, recently formed in this city the melioration of the sufferings of in

Those of our friends in ad towns, who are inclined to make don them to Mr. William L. Garrison, or Same

Boston, Aug. 20, 1834.

ANTI-SLAVERY BOOK STORE, 67, Lespenard-street, near Broads THE Subscriber offers for sale, at above Establishment, Anti-Slavery

N. B. All orders must be cashed, and all D. RUGGLES. New-Vork, May 26, 1834.

BOARDING HOUSE, No. 163, Pu

Street, three doors above Sixth Street, I TAMES GIBBON begs leave to infe

his friends and the public, that he fitted up his residence for the acco August 16.

COLORED INVENTORS of any a machine, manufacture or composition sition of matter, not known or used his application,' are requested to make ki to the Editor of the Liberator, so far set may deem it safe and proper to commi 1st. To collect proofs of colored talent

ingenuity in the United States. 2d. To aid colored inventors in obtain their patents for valuable inventions. Boston, Aug. 9th, 1834.

AGENTS FOR THE LIBERATOR

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liam Anderson, New-London; Frederick O. Norwich; William Harris, Canterbury; Cla Jones and Samuel P. Davis, New-Haven, NEW-YORK, Batter, New-Haven, Jones and Samuel P. Davis, New-Haven.
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